PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1992

ESTABLISHED 1887

# S German Success Formula At Risk in Massive Strike

Compiled by One Staff From Dispatches

contained and its BONN — Western Germany was on the

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BONN — Western Germany was on the

contained work workers launched work Picture of the public sector workers launched work stoppages over the weekend, which added to the economic pressures facing the government of the struggles with the growing costs of reunifi-

infolion be a salar major.

Indicated by when about 2.6 million public-service workers were to strike for the first time since workers were to strike for the first time since workers were to strike for the first time since workers were to strike for the first time since workers were to strike for the first time since workers were to strike for the first time since workers were to strike for the first time since workers with the government. Span's press transportation, telephone services and garbage has well a collection; throughout Western Germany. his work to collection: throng non: we see an instantial to collection throng non we see an instantial to the strike.

It is the man distribution was expected this week in

of the tracky and are not part or the surse.

Further disruption was expected this week in the metal and engineering sector, where the gant union IG Metall has said 4 million workers will stage token stoppages. Printers in the snike action by early May, and I million con-

Justined his structure of early may, and I mainted constructioned his structure workers also may strike by the end of

Justined his historic manner of the result could be the most extensive wave

in historic first and the structure wave of strikes Germany has seen since 1945, and it ones just when the economy is being drained by the soming costs of German remification

hanser, who harmed the resulting record-high interest rates.

the Colors "This is a kick in the shin for the German and many concerny," said Hermann Remsperger, chief his place a concerns at BHF Bank in Frankfurt. "The ut. "No he ming is very bad from the point of view of the more at dowing economy, budget deficits, inflation and

Air Made high unit-labor costs."

The strike is nominally for higher wages. But labor experts view it as a showdown over how Western Germany will divide the immense costs of rebuilding Eastern Germany's economy and social structure. The dispute pits Chancellor Helmut Kohl's conservaive coalition government, which is strongly as borne supported by German business, against the whole hanco's labor unions and their traditional ally,

The the Social Democratic Party. Regardless of the outcome, many observers believe the strike may signal the end of a close Rail at alliance among government, business and the " of balks powerful trade unions that formed the basis of Western Germany's post-war economic recovery and political stability.

The Union for Public Services, Germany's largest public-sector union, announced on Saturday that 88.9 percent of its members casting ballots had voted to strike. "We will show very quickly that nothing runs without public services," said Monika Wulf-Mathies, leader of

Rail and postal workers also voted by clear majorities to strike. Early walkouts over the weekend shut down theaters and brought sorting offices to a standstill, which left 20 tons of

air mail piled up in Hamburg alone.
All together, members of six public-service unions have voted overwhelmingly for strikes. Negotiations broke down in mid-April after a panel of independent arbitrators recommended a 5.4 percent wage increase. The unions accepted that offer, but the government rejected it as too high and said it could offer no more than 4.8 percent.

Union officials said over the weekend that government employers now would have to come up with more than the 5.4 percent to ate workers for their strike losses Rudolf Seiters, the interior minister and chief government negotiator, called on the unions to

See STRIKE, Page 11

# **Effect on Travel**

FRANKFURT - Travelers to Germany on Monday should be prepared for some flight delays and disruptions in rail and other services as the strikes take hold.

Airports: Frankfurt and other major airports will not be included in the first wave of strikes, and Lufthansa has not altered its schedules. But a union official said action could spread to the airports if the government failed to give in to workers' demands.

• Ground transportation: A walkout by

safety inspectors was expected to halt express trains; bus and street-car service was also expected to be disrupted. Services: Postal workers, telephone en

ployees, garbage collectors and employees of public theaters, operas and zoos were to join



Foot soldiers of Ahmed Shah Masoud hauling away a captive, a member of a rival guerrilla group, on Sunday in Kabul.

# G-7 Squabbles Over Roles In Igniting Global Growth

WASHINGTON - With the global economic engine still misfiring, finance officials of the seven most powerful industrial nations met United States and its leading partners over responsibility for keeping the world economy in time.

The Bush administration, provided about the

The Bush administration, worried about the the lead in sparking global growth, has been prodding Japan and Germany to take steps to cut their interest rates. But hash To have steps to cost to the U.S. economy of once again assuming cut their interest rates. But both Tokyo and Bonn

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see little reason to act now. Theo Waigel, the German finance minister, sad Saturday that his government had "done parything that we agreed to do" at the last accting of the Group of Seven industrial democ-FOR MOE racies in January. He added that after almost a CLASSIFIE reading slowdown, Germany's real growth for the first quarter was better than expected. Similarly, Japanese officials dismissed U.S.

fiscal and monetary positions.

"We are monitoring the effects of our dis-count rate cut and other actions," a Japanese official here said, "but you should not expect anything new until we have had a chance to

The Group of Seven, which periodically brings together officials from the United States Germany, Japan, France, Britain, Italy and Canada, is a leading forum for global economic policy deliberations. Unlike many past sessions, currency levels are at the bottom of the agenda this time.

Although they disagree over the best measures to improve the health of the world economy, G-7 finance ministers and central bankers are eager to present a united front to Russia in an effort to prevent backsliding in its program of economic

shock therapy. (Page 7)

For the first time, a representative from Moscow will join G-7 officials during their closed See G7, Page 9

# In Russia, a Bold New Crop of Farmers

By Serge Schmemann New York Times Service

KOLTSOVO, Russia - The Batyrovs do not have the look of revolutionaries. They are far more at home at the controls of the tractor that is their pride, or tending the heifers in their new

These, however, could be the barricades of what may be the most fateful struggle under way in Russia, the struggle for the land. It may not be as dramatic as the Kremlin showdown between President Boris N. Yeltsin and the parliament, or as noisy as the incessant

demonstrations on Manezh Square in Moscow.

But the revival of private ownership of land

goes to the very core of the Communist legacy that still holds the Russian village in its clutch-

A family of Greek heritage transplanted from Georgia, the Batyrovs managed to obtain about 57 hectares (140 acres) of land from a neighboring state farm last year and are just making a go of it. They are among 27 farmers in the region and about 80,000 across Russia who have taken private land.

The Batyrovs never really planned to become private farmers. "Our brother Valeri drove a car here for a friend from the army, and he liked it," Yefrat Baryrov said.

"He got a few head of cattle, then when it

became possible a year and a half ago he applied for land and eventually got it. He got 00,000 in credit, paid 38,000 for the farm and 4,000 for a tractor. Then we sold what we had in Georgia and moved up."

By the standards of others who have taken land along this lovely stretch of the Oka River due south of Moscow, the Batyrovs are not badly off. They have a decent spread, a tractor, a car, a new barn, a few-dozen cows plus some chicken and geese.

They also make a formidable family team: See LAND, Page 4

# Rebels Battle Each Other For Control **Inside Kabul**

## **Moderate Forces Poised** To Storm Stronghold Held by Radical Group

By Steve Coll Washington Post Service

KABUL - Fierce street battles erupted in the Afghan capital Sunday as guerrillas fought each other with tanks and artillery, skirmishing from street to street with small arms and grenades and calling in reinforcements to win control of Kabul a day after it fell to a swarm of divided rebel factions.

Dozens of guerrillas and civilians were killed or wounded as forces loyal to the northernbased rebel leader Ahmed Shah Masoud fought in the city center in an effort to drive out forces loyal to the radical Islamic leader Gulbuddin Hekmatvar.

ments of ethnically divided guerrillas, militia units and forces loyal to former government generals fed an air of violent anarchy. Mr. Masoud's forces appeared to have the upper hand, mainly because their control of the airport allowed them to call in bombing strikes

and fly in reinforcements from the north. Mr. Masoud's fighters pushed Mr. Hekmatyar's out of the presidential palace, forcing them back from a key downtown fort and apparently fighting them to a standoff in the

The airlifted reinforcements, from an ethnic Uzbek militia group renowned for its fierce fighting, were deployed by trucks to key compounds where Mr. Masoud's men were trying to secure control. These included the Defense Ministry, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Telecommunications and the Bala Hissar fort, site of the heaviest fighting Sunday

Planes carrying the Uzbek militiamen landed it Kabul's airport throughout the day Sunday. Colonel Omar Agha, a militia commander, said he hoped to deploy about 1,200 of his fighters in Kabul on Sunday and more on Monday.

We have surrounded them," he said, referring to the Hekmatyar guerrillas. "We want to take their guns and send them outside the city."

In the southern suburbs, which spill into a river valley where a large Hekmatyar force has been based. Mr. Masoud's guerrillas and their allies battled Mr. Hekmatyar's forces with tanks and artillery. The fighting was at times heavy and the situation confused, but it appeared by nightfall that Mr. Hekmatyar had been unable to mount a significant drive on the

A planned city "security commission" - to be headed by Mr. Masoud and containing representatives of mutahidin factions other Mr. Hekmatvar's - has yet to be formed.

Sigbatullah Mojaddidi, a moderate mujahidin political leader based in Pakistan, who was named to head an interim government by a broad range of rebel leaders, has remained outside the country. Reports from Pakistan said that he would fly to Kabul on Monday. Mr. Masoud was expected to be Mr. Mojaddidi's defense minister.

As the fighting escalated Sunday, it appeared that there were two main coalitions emerging in the battle for the capital.

One one side was Mr. Masoud's coalition of northern-based ethnic minorities and leaders

See KABUL, Page 4

#### Kiosk

#### 39 Reported Dead in Iranian Crash

TEHRAN (AFP) — All 39 passengers and crew aboard a Fokker Friendship airliner chartered by the National Iranian Oil Company were killed in a crash Sunday near Saveh, about 150 kilometers southwest of Tehran, state television reported.

Officials said the plane was taking oil workers to the capital from the Mahshahr petrochemical complex in the southern province of Khuzistan. The cause of the crash was not known.

### Emtman Taken First in NFL Draft

Steve Emiman, a defensive lineman from the Rose Bowl champion Washington Huskies, and Quentin Coryatt, a Texas A&M linebacket, were the two top picks in the National Football League's college draft on Sunday — both taken by Indianapolis. Last year's Heisman Trophy winner, Desmond Howard of Michigan, a receiver-kick returner, was taken by the Washington Redskins.

Article, Page 13

General News

Burma's junta freed U Nu and 18 other prisoners. Page 2. It remains unclear why Peru opened fire on a U.S. Air Force Page 4. Seeking the hidden fortunes of Saddam Hussein, Western in-Vestigators are empty-handed,

#### **Business/Finance**

Trade ministers of the leading industrial nations failed to unblock a stalemate over farm Page 7. Barclays Bank's chairman is to Page 7. resign.



A resident of Ferndale, California, taking a break while he cleared A resident of Ferndale, California, taking a break white he cleared major aftershock registered 6.0 on the Richter debris on Main Street after the earthquake in the coastal town.

# Aftershocks Blitz Shaken Californians

FERNDALE, California - Two powerful

aftershocks rumbled through northern California early Sunday, touching off a blaze at a shopping center and rattling residents trying to recover from a powerful earthquake less than 24 hours before.

The earthquake Saturday knocked brick facades off buildings in Ferndale, sparked fires in several towns that destroyed businesses and post offices, and injured about 60 people. The injuries included cuts, broken bones and chest

The quake had a magnitude of 6.9 on the Richter scale and was centered in a rural area about 35 miles (55 kilometers) south of Eureka. seismologists said. Shock waves were felt 260 niles away in San Francisco and in parts of Oregon and Nevada

Hardest hit was Ferndale, near the quake's epicenter. A picturesque dairy town and artist colony of 1.700, Ferndale was hosting a Western festival when the violent shaking began.

"It was one enormous pow —a bang — and then it just kept going and going," said Gary Edgemon, 41, a butcher. "When the laces of the buildings fall off and windows start falling out, you know it's something else."

The U.S. Geological Survey said that the first

ter also was about 35 miles south of Eureka. The second large aftershock with roughly the same epicenter hit about 4:18 A.M. and was measured at 6.5, said a geophysicist at the National Earthquake Information Center in Golden, Colorado. Officials said a number of buildings that

OREGON **CALIFORNIA Eureka ®**  Sacramento acitic Осеан Miles 50 survived Saturday's quake were damaged Sunday. Residents reported they were thrown from their beds by the aftershocks. About 10 people were injured.

The geological survey said both aftershocks were felt as far away as San Francisco. The stretch of coast near Eureka is one of the most seismically active regions of California, a spot where three tectonic plates — the Pacific, the North American and the Gorda — intersect. During the last two decades, at least 10 strong quakes have hit the region.

A quake also struck Southern California last week, and the Northern California jolts raised fears that a major earthquake might be on the way, but scientists with the Geological Survey said the temblors were unrelated.

"This can be called random coincidence." said Lucile M. Jones, a seismologist at the geological survey's office in Pasadena, Califor-

The quake Saturday occurred close to but not on the San Andreas fault, the state's longest

and best known fault. "From what we've observed of behavior

along the San Andreas, the various segments tend to behave independently of each other," said a geophysicist. When the quake struck Saturday, Ferndale's

See QUAKE, Page 5

# A Great Liner's Final Cruise — to the Scrap Heap

By Don Phillips

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — Martha Wing renembers almost every minute of her Atlantic crossing on the ocean liner United States, including chais with the Duke of Windsor and quick aid from dining crew members after a passenger had spilled

whipped cream on her dress. "They wanted to wash it up with Cham-pages," she said.
Those were the days.

in April 1955, when Mrs. Wing 94, made her crossing to England, the United States States was the queen of the ocean, the

Page 14.

Page 2.

On its first Atlantic crossing, which began on July 3, 1952, the ship set a speed record that stood for almost four decades: 3 days, 10 hours, 40 minutes. It was big-53,290 tons and more than 300 yards (275 meters) long — and its eight unbines produced 241,000 horsepower, more than any other commercial vessel.

But within years of its construction, the seed of its destruction was planted: the jet plane, which made ocean crossings faster

and cheaper. Now, after years of various plans to save

pride of the U.S. fleet, the fastest liner ever it and after numerous court hearings and appeals, the United States is scheduled to be sold Monday on the courthouse steps in Newport News, Virginia. The liner almost certainly will be turned into scrap.

> "Probably most of the bids will come from those with scrap intentions," said a spokesman for CSX Transportation. which sought the sale after the ship's owner, Richard Hadley, chairman of United States Cruises Inc., failed to pay \$107,205 in delinquent mooring charges.

At a hearing in December before Judge Robert G. Doumar in U.S. District Court, Mr. Hadley said reversals in his extensive

real-estate holdings had made him unable to pay.

The liner's engines have been silent for 22 years, as the ship was moved from dock to dock in Newport News, where it was built in 1951 and 1952. At the moment, the United States is rusting away at a coal pier, stripped bare of almost anything that

could be moved or pulled from the wall. Representative Donald E. Young, Republican of Alaska, a former tugboat captain, has introduced legislation to block the sale for scrap while several cities try to raise the money to buy the liner and convert it into a museum.

# **But What If Perot Is Elected?**

By Adam Clymer New York Times Service WASHINGTON - President Perol. President Perot! President

Perot? More than an independent, not even a politician, able to leap ballot of fighting. They think, as he seems access requirements in a single bound, Ross Perot might, just might, get elected president. And

then what would happen? Fans of the Texas businessman

and the economy in motion, work- army." ing together with Congress instead

**NEWS ANALYSIS** 

to, that the government can be run like a good business.

But a Perot presidency might also reflect Harry S. Truman's expectation about the last nonpolitihope that his distance from the cian to become president, General route most take to the White House Dwight D. Eisenhower: "He'll sit might make him succeed where re- here, and he'll say, 'Do this! Do cent chief executives have failed, that!' And nothing will happen

getting the budget under control Poor Ike, it won't be a bit like the

As it happened, Mr. Truman greatly misunderstood both his successor's skills and the efficiency of the army, but a take-charge businessman might have the preconceptions that Mr. Eisenhower did

As Richard Neustadt, professor See PEROT, Page 4

In Pennsylvania, the Democratic presidential primary is stirring up no voter excitement at all. Page 3.

# U.S. Views on Security in Flux, Legislator Says

U.S. attitudes toward the nation's security are evolving rapidly, even though the issue so far has not figured prominently in the electoral debate, according to Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, who is chairman of the House Armed Services Committee. He spoke with Joseph Fitchett of the International Herald Tribune about U.S. military

Q. What is the outlook for U.S. forces in Europe?

A. We have not had our big national debate yet on this, but it will take place this year or, for sure, next year. The administration says it wants to keep 150,000 troops, I think Congress prefers fewer, perhaps 75,000. More to the point is the uestion about what they are in Europe for. The administration and NATO see U.S. troops as a stabilizing factor in Europe. Frankly, that worries Congress because it implies using American troops in situations like Yugoslavia or some ethnic

My constituents would support a different case for U.S. troops in Europe: It becomes a support base, a jumping-off point, for conflicts occurring outside NATO, such as the Persian Gulf. In Europe, they would be closer and they would have trained with allies so our forces via NATO would be more interoperable. And with NATO's infrastructure Europe could function as a throughput for U.S. forces.

But this argument, which makes sense savings. We have to do something about to Americans, makes the Germans nervous. They are much more in favor of the stabilizing, confidence-building role of U.S. forces, but that argument scares

Q. Your view implies U.S. plans to concentrate bilateral efforts on a few priori-

A. I think very definitely that Americans look upon Russia, and maybe

## MONDAY O&A

Ukraine and a few other parts of the former Soviet Union, as being prime territory for American concern. There's no policy to that effect, and I'm only interpreting public opinion, but I think that Americans hold great parts of Europe as not prime concerns.

Q. Do you foresee a peace dividend giving Washington new economic chips and influence?

A. We do still have an enormous deficit that cannot be absorbed by defense budget cuts. Projected savings of \$100 billion annually won't dent a deficit running above \$350 billion. But that comprises costs imposed by recession of about \$100 billion and the bailout for savings-andloans institutions of about \$75 billion. Both those problems are being absorbed,

health costs - and we will. Some combination of economic growth, health-care reform and the reallocation of some defense spending will eliminate the deficit.

O. What kind of changes will occur in U.S. forces?

A. We'll have a much smaller army and therefore a relatively larger part will go to the air force and navy. Within the navy, there will be relatively more aircraft carriers and fewer submarines. With the Soviet threat, it was hard to justify building a lot of aircraft carriers because they are very vulnerable to nuclear attack. Submarines and cruise missiles could control the seas. Now nobody is challenging us at sea, and aircraft carriers can matter in a host of Third World contingencies.

Q. What about anti-missile defenses? A. They will be there. There's a consensus now in the United States for some kind of protection against the type of nuclear threat that might be mounted by a Third World country. It is going to be ground-based and treaty-compliant, meaning that it has to be worked out with the Russians. What's still controversial is whether to use snace-based interceptors. This has been one of the biggest splits in Congress and opinion in a long time, but now it has started to come together because of the the change of position by the Russians and the evolution of technology.

Q. Are views changing about what U.S. nuclear interests are?

A. Over the last five years, the shift has been fundamental. In the old days, if an elf had come along with a magic wand to disinvent nuclear weapons, I would have said, "No way." By getting rid of nuclear weapons then, we would have made the world safe for conventional war because the Warsaw Pact had a tremendous advantage that it was ready to use against the West. That was a world in which we used nuclear weapons to deter not only nuclear

attack but also conventional attack. But now the United States and NATO are the major conventional force. So our policy probably will embrace a new combination of ideas, including the conservarives' pet idea of anti-missile defenses and also the left wing's insistence on a re-examination of basic policies that try to limit the race toward more elaborate de-

in the old days, we would never have wanted to accept anything that hindered our ability to modernize our nuclear weapons and improve the credibility of our deterrence. But in this different world we live in now, if steps like these could help promote cooperative solutions to nuclear proliferation, then we ought to take anoth-

# In Sarajevo, Truce Takes Hold but So Does Hate

By Blaine Harden Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — A truce was holding here Sunday, as the people of this capital climbed out of shelters, strolled in the spring air and took stock of how much a week of war has made them hate their neighbor.

This is a splendid mountainringed city of more than half a million people, where Muslims, Serbs and Croats live mixed together in high-rise apartments. Mosques, churches and synagogues are bunched together in an old town of narrow cobblestone

For many months, as they watched other regions of Yugoslavia succumb to ethnic hate, the people of Sarajevo had insisted that it could not happen here.

Unlike in neighboring Serbia and Crostia, most of the leading politicians and local news organizations did not advocate ethnic intolerance. There were attempts to guarantee officers of the Serb-dominated Yugoslav Army a secure future, even a free apartment, as Bosnia-Herzegovina voted for independence on Feb. 29.

Serbs, who make up 31 percent of the population, objected to independence, and since the republic was recognized in early April as an independent state. Serbian irregulars and the Yugoslav Army have taken control of about two-thirds of its territory, particularly areas

along the border with Serbia. Here in Sarajevo, after a week of shelling from Serbian irregulars in the hills, after more than 40 people were killed in street fighting, after six nights of trembling in basement shelters, many citizens say some-

thing inside them has changed. "I can feel it now in the people I consider normal. I can feel it in myself," said Amra Nuhbegovic, 26, an architect who lives in the old town. Like half the residents of

Sarajevo, she is a Slavic Muslim. "If a certain group of Serbs is sitting up in the mountains shelling you, you get a little irritated at all Serbs," she said. "The television still tells us that not all Serbs are



A Muslim couple looking out from their bullet-scarred house in Butamir, Bosnia-Hezegovina, on Sunday, after Serbian forces attacked.

A truce was signed here Thurs-The cease-fire however has not

been heeded everywhere. The Tanjug news agency reported that Ser-bian paramilitary units took control on Sunday of the strategic fortress of Kula Grad overlooking the northwestern town of Zvornik. Fighting in the southwestern towns of Mostar and Capljina died down

on Saturday evening.

Bosnia's principal Serbian leader, Radovan Karadzic, reiterated last week that Serbs in the republic would not rest until Sarajevo, which is 28 percent Serb and 16 percent Croat, was carved into eth-

To that end, he left Sarajevo to

der European Community auspic-

C CANTONS. The defacto cantonization of Sarajevo appeared to be gaining momentum. Several hundred residents, most of them women and children, took advantage of the

cease-fire and left the capital.

Many apartment buildings are empty. Residents say that 20 percent to 30 percent of the city's pop-

By Alan Cowell

vers to permit negotiations on a

Usually, under Italian law, Mr.

Cossiga would then name a candi-

date to succeed Mr. Andreotti. But

if he does not do that before Tues-

day, Parliament may have to elect a new president before a new govern-

ment is formed. Such a process

It was not clear, however, wheth-

er Mr. Cossiga was expecting calls for him to reverse his decision or to

assume some other role. The situa-

tion is turning into a political

nightmare, even by the standards

of a country that has had 50 administrations since the end of World

War II and countless government

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could take weeks or even months.

new government.

day by the leaders of Muslim, Ser- es, they are expected to resume dis- new neighborhoods. Serbs have walking away from their suburban

for themselves and have asserted violent pressure on Muslims and lims to stay in their suburb. Croats who live there to go else-

and 8. "Two grenades hit our apart-ment building on Wednesday." They shelled us for three days. What else can you expect me to do

doing this, but you can't help but blame them."

Meet in Lisbon on Monday with ulation has fled in the last two creatian and Muslim leaders. Unstruce was signed here Thurs.

A truce was signed here Thurs.

Thousands more have moved to power and her daughters, carrying shopping bags full of clothes and truce was signed here Thurs. bian and Croatian political parties. cussion of dividing the republic claimed the north side of the city home, toward central Sarajevo. She

> "The Serbs have surrounded us," she said. "There is no public transwhere.
>
> "I can't take it anymore," said portation and no cars are allowed
>
> "I have seen army tanks with Vazira Popovac, 35, a Muslim in. I have seen army tanks with woman with two daughters, ages 12 their cannous pointed toward us. What else can you expect me to do On Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Po- but leave?"

# Wider Crisis As Cossiga

By Paul Lewis

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Japanese live longer than anyone else on earth, with an average life expectancy of 82.5 years for women and 76.2 years for men, according to a UN report.

French women have the second longest life expectancy, at 81.5 years, while American women are in 16th place, living 78.6 years on Male Americans, with an average life span of 71.6 years, tend to

die sooner than men in 22 other countries, including Cuba, Costa Rica, Greece and most other European countries.

percent of the family budget goes to medical treatment.

In Canada and Britain, which both have government-subsidized health care systems, the equivalent figures are 5 percent and 8 percent, according to the book, the 1991 World Health Statistical Annual, which is compiled from data supplied by the nations

Cardiovascular diseases - heart attacks and strokes - are the largest single killer of human beings, accounting for a quarter of all deaths worldwide, the organization says. In the developed world, heart disease accounts for half of all deaths, though the trend is

percent to 446,681 in 1991, less than the 55 percent increase reported in the previous year. But because of "underrecognition and underreporting," the health organization estimates the total number of
infected people at more than 1 million adults and 500,000 children.
The number of countries reporting outbreaks of AIDS rose from 30 in 1990 to 157 at the end of 1991.

Using the latest available statistics, the health organization says the Bahamas has the lowest rate of suicides in the world, 1.3 for every 100,000 people, while Hungary has the highest with 38.2 per 100,000.

# **Job Center for Scientists**

Mr. Gallucci said that a second nancing projects in June, a Bush administration official says.

Behavi I. G. Bush ter. He said that the United States had pledged \$10 million for the Robert L. Gallucci, a State De. second center, in Kiev, and that

> Projects concerned with environareas that the scientists might pur-

WORLD BRIEFS **Junta Frees** 

U Nu and

18 Others

In Burma

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispetches
BANGKOK — Burma's mili-

political prisoners over the

country's last democratically elect-

Kyi, the detained opposition leader

Official Rangoon radio, moni-

tored in Bangkok, reported that

seven dissidents were released from

Insein jail in Rangoon on Sunday.

They included five senior officials

of Daw Aung San Sun Kyi's party and Nita Yin Yin May, an informa-tion officer of the British Embassy

U Nu, 84, and 11 other political

prisoners were released from deten-

tion Saturday. His daughter said

Sunday that he was in good health.

The government also announced

Saturday that Daw Aung San Sun

Kyi, 46, who has been under house arrest since July 1989, would be allowed visits from her family.

The announcement was wel-

comed by her husband, Michael

Aris, a Briton who is a visiting

professor of Tibetan and Himala-

yan studies at Harvard University. He and the couple's two sons, Alex-

ander, 18, and Kim, 14, who ac-

cepted the peace prize in Oslo in

October for their mother, have not

been allowed to visit her since

Among those released Sunday

were Ma Thengi, personal assistant of Daw Anng San Sun Kyi, who had been detained since 1989,

and Chit Khaing, secretary of the

opposition National League for

Democracy until his arrest in 1990.

. The junta said Friday that it

would free all political prisoners

not deemed a threat to national

security. Daw Aung San Sun Kyi is

tion Thursday of the junta's chair-man, General Saw Manng, who had been leader since its founding

in 1988 and who reportedly

stepped down for health reasons.

He was replaced as junta chairman,

prime minister and armed forces

supreme commander by his depu-

Experts on Burmese affairs and

exiles opposed to the military junta

expressed skepticism about the jun-

ta's latest moves. They called them

largely conciliatory gestures aimed at placating an international com-

munity angered by the junta's hu-

ruthless dictatorships that ever ex-

University who has written exter

sively on Burmese affairs. "They

intend to hold power if they can.

But once they begin this process, I'm not sure they're going to be

able to hold it in check. If they

can't maybe there is going to be

something very exciting out there."

Review, a monthly newsletter for Burmese dissidents in the United

States and other countries, also

called the junta's moves cosmetic,

intended not as first steps toward

democracy but to ease internation-

He said General Than Shwe was

less moderate than his predecessor. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi is the daughter of U Aung San, the founder of modern Burma, who

was assassinated in 1947. She re-

turned from a self-imposed exile and became the opposition's leader

after democracy protests in 1988.

She was placed under house ar-rest in July 1989. The junta, under international pressure, carried out a pledge to hold national parlia-

The democracy league, Daw Aung

San Sun Kyi's movement, won by

overwhelming margins.

The junta simply ignored the results, and the international protests

Professor Silverstein and Khin

Nyo said power in the junta still was held behind the scenes by Gen-

have since risen steadily.

ntary elections in May 1990.

al criticisms.

Khin Nyo, the editor of Burma

"The junta is one of the most

man rights record.

ty, the army commander, General

apparently not among them. The move followed the resigna

Christmas 1989.

and Nobel Peace laureate.

jailed in November 1990.

# Mexico Cites 4 Oil Company Officials In Guadalajara's Sewer Explosions

GUADALAJARA, Mexico (Reuters) — Four senior officials of the state oil company Petroleos Mexicanos were among those responsible for sewer explosions that killed at least 205 people here last week, the attorney general said Sunday.

Ignacio Morales Lechuga said the disaster was caused by large quami ties of gasoline and lesser amounts of various gases that leaked into a branch of the city sewer system before the chain of fatal explosions Wednesday. The gasoline leaked into the sewer from a ruptured pipeline of the oil company, called Pemex, he said.

tary junta announced the release of of the on company, cannot remed, he said.

Enrique Dan Flores, who on Friday resigned as Guadalajara's mayor, was found responsible by omission, Mr. Morales said, adding that at least three officials from the municipal water company were also accountable. weekend, including U Nu, the ed prime minister, and a personal assistant of Daw Anng San Suu The attorney general said that that criminal charges for manslaughter would be brought in the case.

### Social Democrat Leads Austrian Vote

VIENNA (Reuters) — Rudolf Streicher, a Social Democrat, was the early leader in the race to succeed Kurt Waldheim in presidential voting day, according to unofficial projections. Mr. Streicher, with 41 percent of the vote, faced close competition from

Thomas Klestil of the conservative People's Party, who had 36.5 percent Austrian radio reported. If no candidate wins a majority of the vote, a second round between the two leaders will be held May 24.

According to projections based on about 75 percent of the vote counted, Heide Schmidt of the rightist Freedom Party won 16.5 percent Sunday and Robert Jungk of the Green Alternative party about 6.

### Pretoria Finance Minister to Resign

JOHANNESBURG (AP) - Finance Minister Barend du Plessis says he will retire from politics this month following a year of protests over his budget and over the introduction of a new tax.

Mr. du Plessis made the announcement at a National Party function

Saturday night. He said he was tired but did not elaborate on his reasons. There was no indication that he had been asked to retire. Mr. du Plessis, 52, entered Parliament in 1974 and took over the

Finance Ministry 10 years later. Black opposition groups have always protested against the national budget as racist, but Mr. du Plessis came under particularly intense criticism late last year with his introduction of a value-added tax to replace a general sales tax. The new tax was applied to more services and food than the sales tax, and opposition groups said it placed unfair burdens on the largely poor black majority.

### 9 Bikers Die During Le Mans Event

LE MANS. France (Reuters) - Nine bikers were killed here over the weekend during impromptu races amid an annual 24-hour motorcycle race, authorities said. They cited speeding and drink in the deaths, which occurred in road crashes.

More than 50,000 bikers had gathered in this western French town for a yearly endurance race that draws fans from all over Europe. Organizers and local officials said that efforts had been made to limit the sale of alcohol, but that many spectators had got out of control. "I have never seen the fans like this," said a city employee. "By Saturday afternoon, a lot of them were pretty drunk."

#### TRAVEL UPDATE

Dockworkers in Marseille and Bordeaux said Sunday that they were ending strikes that had blocked freight and passenger traffic since Wednesday. In Marseille, the strike caused the rerouting of passenger ferries between Corsica and the French mainland, and traffic from Marseille to North Africa was badly disrupted.

Syrian troops have pulled back from positions at Beirut's airport and handed them over to the Lebanese Army and the police, security sources said. But the number of Syrian security men at the airport — the scene of hijackings of Western airliners and kidnappings for the past two decades will not be modified, they said.

Phnom Penh's international airport will start getting a safety upgrade in July under a \$2.4 million two-year program run by the United Nations Development Program. A study by the group found Pochentong Airport had no radar, no runway lights or rotating beacon, no fire equipment, to visual landing aids and no emergency power supply.

#### This Week's Holidays

isted and now they're trying to change their image," said Josef Sil-verstein, a professor at Rutgers Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed at the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Australia, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, Lebanon, New Zealand, Roma nia, Sierra Leone, Togo.

WEDNESDAY: Iren, Japan.

The Weather

North America

THURSDAY: Israel, Madagascar, Netherlands.

THURSDAY: Israel, Madagascar, Netherlands.

FRIDAY: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Anstia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cameroou, Central African Republic, Chad, Chie, China, Commonwealth of Independent States, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechosłovakia, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, H Salvador, Egastorial Grinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabou, Gambia, Germany, Gregoria, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissan, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungar, Iceland, India, Iraq, Italy, Ivory Cosst, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Liechenstein, Luxembourg, Macao, Malaysia, Maii, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Moragolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Pormgzi, Romania, Ruanda, San Macino, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spein, Sri Lanka, Surinsant, Sweden, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tuminia, Uganda, Uruguay, Vatican City, Venezuela, Victuan, Yemen, Yogoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

SATURDAY: Bhutan, Commonwealth of Independent States, Yugoslavia.

SATURDAY: Bhutan, Commonwealth of Independent States, Yugoslavia Source: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

Asia



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# Japan Leads Again — In Life Expectancy

The World Health Organization's latest statistical yearbook says

Medical bills account for 14 percent of the average American family's spending, a figure exceeded only in Switzerland, where 15

generally downward. The number of reported AIDS cases in the world rose by 42

# Is Set to Open in Russia

tional center created to provide sci-entists in the former Soviet repub-hostile to the West. lies with stable jobs over the next two years is likely to open in Moscow next month, and to begin fi-

effort to create an International to contribute. Science and Technology Center in Moscow, said the United States, mental cleanup, radiation monitor-Japan and the European Commu-ing and improving nuclear-power nity had committed a total of about reactor safety are just a few of the \$75 million to the center.

New York Times Service scientists and engineers who might otherwise be tempted to sell their

partment official coordinating the other countries were also expected

It is intended to employ weapons sue, he said.

# **Emissions Curbs:** Brighter Forecast

WASHINGTON - An administration analysis suggests that the United States could achieve significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions by 2000 with little economic dislocation, raising environ-mentalists' hopes that an agree-ment can be reached on global warming before a United Nationsonsored "Earth summit" in Rio

The 10-page memo was produced by a four government agencies and is being circulated to other governments. It shows that emissions of carbon dioxide and other gases can be cut by 7 percent to 11 percent with little difficulty, largely through federal programs and imtiatives already proposed or under

That would reduce overall emissions enough to put the United States close to the target sought by Japan and European nations, which want Washington to agree to limit emissions of carbon dioxide to 1990 levels by 2000.



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From Independence Hall in And had he had h Philadelphia to the Golden Triangle in Pittsburgh, from the Poconos to Lake Erie, many Pennsyl-vanians are unaware of the primary and many others have trouble suppressing yawns. "People are underwhelmed," a County chairman said. "Me too."

Governor Bill Chinton, still ere Minister to Resign Surroud du Pour struggling to free himself of questions about his integrity, has a wide lead in the polls, and he is expected to win going away. But there is no sound of trumpets, no alternal Parming ada arrivada la ja the real on the rumbling of a bandwagon to be

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Mr. St. 18. Training

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Fig. 4: \_\_\_\_\_

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Section 1

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CHEST BOY A CONTROL OF THE PURPOR

The there is a second to the terms of the te

200 foli 6 A mouth ago, in New York, 56 Comprised States percent of the voters surveyed on September 1997 - And the mines election day said they wished someone else were running; in the latest Pennsylvania poli published Trysition googs in The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette this week, the number reached 65 buring Le Mans Eres

Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr., a Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr., a former California governor, has spent more time in the state than Mr. Clinton, whose arrival was show. His campaign events have

'Underwhelming' delayed by his strained vocal

In Pennsylvania, The Primary Is

By R.W. Apple

New York Times Service

weeks leading up to the state's

presidential primary Tuesday.

vama's 169.

But Mr. Brown's exertions have HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania won him little support, even in \_ Only three states have more depressed areas, such as the Modelegates to the Democratic Nanongahela Valley near Pittsburgh and the anthracite coal region in tional Convention than Pennsylthe northeast, where his attacks But it is difficult to tell that on big business and indifferent from the desultory activity that government had the potential to has passed for campaigning in the

> The Pennsylvania poll, which surveyed 445 Democrats from April 15 to 18, with a margin of sampling error of five percentage points, showed Mr. Chinton with 43 percent among the most likely voters, as against 20 percent for Mr. Brown and 20 percent for Paul E. Tsongas, a former Massachusetts senator, whose name remains on the ballot even though he withdrew from the campaign several weeks ago. The remain 17 percent remained undecided.

That is not a powerful showing for Mr. Clinton at a time when he has been conceded the nomination by most politicians and ana-

"Pennsylvania is a conservative state where economic issues count the most," said G. Terry Madonna, director of the Center for Politics and Public Affairs at Millersville State College.
"There's nothing trendy, flam-

boyant or avant-garde about



University of Pennsylvania students rallying round Jerry Brown in Philadelphia as the former California governor campaigned in the runup to the primaries.

been well staged, but there haven't been many, and there's no intensi-

In sharp contrast to his behavior during the New York primary, Mr. Brown has for the most part refrained from attacking Mr. Clinton, although last week he said that "voting for Clinton is like taking out a ticket on the Titanic." He has done little advertising on television as his contributions have faded.

Mr. Clinton has all but ignored

Mr. Brown, trying to refocus his campaign on President George Bush and the autumn. His primary strategists, Paul E. Begala and James Carville, speak about using the Pennsylvania primary to introduce him to a state that the Democrats must win in Novem-

nationally In the last decade, Pennsylvania has lost 300,000 manufacturing jobs. But despite that, and despite a big Democratic registration edge, Pennsylvania has gone Re-

ber if they are to have a chance

publican in the last three presidential elections.

For Mr. Clinton, bringing Reoublican-voting Democrats back home — regaining the so-called Reagan Democrats — is the key to general-election victory in Pennsylvania and other industrial

Pennsylvania, Mr. Begala said last week, has "11.5 million of the type of people we are trying to address in this campaign.

A large number of the Reagan

Democrats are union members, harder for Mr. Clinton to draw and Mr. Clinton picked up two attention to his own substantive speeches, on which he is relying to valuable endorsements from the 900,000-member United Auto make him seem a big enough man Workers and the 200,000-member for the White House. United Mine Workers.

efforts to turn the primary into a Mr. Casey, a conservative Demo-preview of a Bush-Clinton contest crat now in his second term, who in the autumn have been hampered by two men, Ross Perot and Pennsylvania's unconventional governor, Robert P. Casey.

is extremely popular in this state. In recent interviews, he has bluntly stated his conviction that Mr. Chinton has been so seriously Press concentration on Mr. damaged by questions of probity Perot for the last week has made it that he cannot defeat Mr. Bush.

The bigger threat has been from

# Fight Brews On Request For House **Bank Data**

By Ruth Marcus and Sharon LaFraniere

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — The Justice. Department's special counsel investigating the House bank scandal has subpoenzed all the bank's records, triggering a clash with the House speaker. Thomas S. Foley, over what Mr. Foley said was the "sweeping and unprecedented

scope" of the request.
The argument erupted when Mr. Foley, Democrat of Washington. sent a letter to all members of Congress disclosing that Malcolm R. Wilkey, the special counsel, had issued a broad request for bank records.

More than 300 current and former House members wrote at least one bad check, with no penalties, at the bank from June 1988 to October 1991. But the special counsel's request would also include transactions of the 170 current members who did not have any overdrafts. Mr. Foley, who sent his letter Friday, said the leadership of both parties would meet this week to decide on compliance with the sub-

If the House refuses to comply, Mr. Wilkey could seek a court order to have the subpoenas enforced, or ask for a contempt citation. The House could seek to have the subpoenas quashed.

The records are contained on 41 rolls of microfilm that display all checks, deposit slips and monthly statements of members who used the House bank during the threeyear period that was investigated by the ethics committee. Checks cashed at the bank by staffers, reporters, members' spouses and members of the public also are on the subpoenaed records, according to Mr. Foley.

Mr. Foley said that he and the House minority leader. Robert H. Michel, Republican of Illinois, wrote to Mr. Wilkey last week to inform him that the House parliamentarian had determined that House rules did not allow them to

comply with his request. The following day, Mr. Wilkey subpoenaed the records. In a letter to Mr. Foley accompanying the subpoenas, he detailed "what we need immediately, and why."

The microfilm records were critical, Mr. Wilkey said, because "there is no other source which contains nearly as complete a picture of the bank's operations, which is first priority and fundamental to our inquiry."

# Retrograde-A: At Elite U.S. Colleges, Wealth Becomes Admission Factor

By Mary Jordan Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Johanna Fernandez, one of 253 students at Brown University who were arrested in a protest last week, comes from a family of five whose total

he and Service ... Service here annual income is \$22,000 - exact-

THE PERSON NAMED IN

17 17 12 1**2 15 10 10 10** 

ly a year's tuition and fees at her by League school. ivy League school.

Her anger at the university's polk icy of considering how much students can pay when deciding whether to admit them made her join a takeover of the main administration building last week, a dem-onstration that swiftly led to shouting matches, a riled up, rain-soaked gathering of 600 and, eventually, a mass visit to a police station.

York City. "But other qualified students that I know back home like me might not be so lucky."

The protest at Brown, like recent ones at Wesleyan, Columbia, Smith and other prestigions schools, erupted over one of the most contentious issues on many campuses today. More and more elite universities are moving toward a longtaboo policy of considering a potential student's wealth when choosing the freshman class.

As a result of the beginning erosion of "need-blind" admissions policies and the flight of middleclass students who feel they cannot afford a degree that can cost as much as \$90,000, the nation's top said Miss Fernandez, whose father schools appear to be beginning to

return to their earlier 20th century days as bastions of the rich. In the last three years at the 25 most selective private colleges, the

percentage of students whose families earned at least \$100,000 a year jumped from 31 percent to 37 per-cent, according to statistics from the Higher Education Research Institute at the University of California at Los Angeles. Five percent of all U.S. households earn \$100,000 or more.

At those 25 colleges — including Harvard, Princeton, Yale, Tufts, Brown, Cornell and Duke — the percentage of students from families earning more than \$150,000 rose from 17 percent to 22 percent since 1988. The percentage of students from

families earning less than \$30,000 Owen Schapiro, an economist at

Those in the middle are increasingly being squeezed out or opting

What apparently is happening is the kids from families earning \$60,000, \$70,000 and \$80,000 have been effectively priced out," said Arthur M. Hauptman, a consultant on financial aid to the American Council on Education, the largest issociation representing colleges and universities. "They are caught in between. They have too much money to qualify for much in the way of aid and too little money to

dle- class melt," said Morton

dropped slightly, from 13 percent the University of Southern California and co-author of "Keeping College Affordable." "The middleclass kids are being replaced by rich

> Mr. Schapiro said some of the decline stems from the disappearance of middle-class students altogether. But part of the loss appears to be the effect of private school tuition rising at more than twice the rate of real income during the For example, his research shows

that in 1978 students from middleand upper-middle class families defined in 1989 as earning between \$40,000 and \$75,000 - accounted "The elite private colleges and universities are experiencing midversities, while by 1989 that share

Despite a concerted effort beginnation's elite universities to those from every segment of society, a class system appears to be re- family." emerging because of rising costs.

But the presumptive nominee's

Many of the nation's brightest students, who 10 years ago would have qualified for free grants at the elite schools, now are strapped with tens of thousands of dollars of loans if they accept.

Increasingly, students like Daniel Wendelin, who tested in the top one-half of one percent of high school students, are rejecting the lvy League colleges for public

Mr. Wendelin was accepted at Cornell and wanted to attend be-

ning in the 1960s to open up the biology. But he rejected the school because, he said, "it would have been an incredible hardship on my His father is a transportation

consultant, and his two sisters are not yet in school, so he did not qualify for grants and would have had to take out loans to cover the tuition and costs, which run more than \$20,000 a year. Instead, he opted for \$2,000-a-year costs at Ohio State.

As upper-middle income students fill major public universities, they are pushing out spaces for less well off students, who are increasingly funneled into community colleges, according to Mr. Schapiro

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# U.S. Disputes Peru's Account In Shooting of Air Force Jet

LIMA - Discrepancies have arisen in accounts of what caused two Peruvian jets to fire on a U.S. Air Force plane, wounding two crew members and causing a third to fall from the aircraft.

The Peruvian president Alberto Fujimori, said Saturday that the unarmed C-130 transport plane had carried no U.S. markings and had failed to respond to warning shots, visual gestures or radio calls to identify itself before the Peruvian Air Force jets shot at it over the Pacific Ocean on Friday.

The U.S. government said that it was very concerned about the incideat and was in touch with Mr.

#### Delay Is Likely In Touvier Case

PARIS - France's highest court has that said it could wait as long as nine months for public anger to subside before ruling on whether Paul Touvier, a former pro-Nazi militia leader, should be tried for crimes against humanity.

Touvier, 77, led a militia in Lyon under the occupation German occupation of 1940-'44. A lower court decision this month that Touvier. charged on six counts, should not be tried sparked debate on whether France was capable of facing up to ugly truths about the German oc-

Fujimori, who dissolved the Peruvian legislature with military backing two weeks ago in a move condemned by Washington.

A Pentagon spokesman said he had no information on whether a warning was given, but the Pentagon contradicted other parts of Peru's version of the incident.

The C-130, with 16 people aboard, was returning from an anti-drug mission when it was in-tercepted by two Peruvian Sukhoi Su-22 jets about 130 kilometers (80 miles) off Peru's Pacific coast. The U.S. plane had taken off from the Upper Huallaga River Valley. where coca is grown, Peruvian Air Force sources said.

The sources said a crewman was swept out of the plane when the shots punctured the rear of the fuselage at 9 000 meters (30,000 feet).

The plane, with damage to its belly and the fuselage, landed at an air force base near the northwestern port of Talara, 1,000 kilometers north of Lima, the Peruvian Air Force said in a statement.

A Peruvian Air Force spokes-man, Colonel Jorge Barboza, said the plane was about 600 kilometers west of its authorized course. In Washington, however, the

Pentagon denied the plane was off course, saving it was heading to Howard Air Force Base in Panama. A Peruvian Air Force source said the pilots made radio and visual contact with the U.S. plane and fired warning shots in front of and at the side of the C-130 before

firing a machine-gun blast at a "nonvital" part of the plane.

reports tell us the plane was unidentified and did not exhibit any flag." Colonel Barboza, however, said the plane's markings were clearly visible to the pilots of the fighter planes.

Mr. Fujimori said that when the plane did not respond to warnings. the Peruvian Air Force Command "ordered a more serious warning so that it would land."

In Washington, a Defense Department spokesman, Glenn Flood, said Saturday that he had "no information" on whether Peruvian pilots had warned the U.S. plane to land, or whether the plane was off course.

The missing crewman "fell out of a door when the airplane was hit by gunfire." Mr. Flood said, U.S. Navy aircraft and a guided missile cruiser were searching for him, the Pentagon said, although there was little hope of finding him alive. Two other crew members were

injured in the attack. The men. who were not identified, left Saturday for the United States, according to Angel Cruz, a physician who treated their injuries. Mr. Finimori, who called the shooting "a lamentable accident,"

said he had not spoken with President George Bush. The Peruvian president said he had sent several senior ministers and the head of the air force to investigate



EX-KING'S RETURN — The former King Michael waving to worshipers during a celebration of the Orthodox Easter at a monastery in Romania. Michael, 70, who was forced to abdicate in 1947, received a jubilant welcome from a crowd of more than 100,000 in Bucharest on Sunday. He was visiting legally for the first time in 45 years, at the invitation of Patriarch Pimen, at right.

# Hidden Agendas Of Mideast Foes Keep Talks Alive

By Thomas L. Friedman New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When Arab and Israeli negotiators were last seen in Washington in February, their spokesmen were spitting tacks at one another, the Arabs were threatening not to meet again until after the Israeli elections on June

#### **NEWS ANALYSIS**

23 and the Americans were wondering if Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d should make a quick visit to the Middle East to keep the

talks going.
Somewhat to everyone's surprise, the parties will be resuming their negotiations Monday at the State Department and have agreed in principle that another round will be held in Rome, possibly before the Israeli elections

What happened? Basically, the same thing that has kept the talks going since they started in Madrid in October: The willingness of all the parties to do the right thing for the wrong reasons, to keep talking even though no one has any apparent intention of compromising.

Still, it is something of a minibreakthrough that all the parties so

easily agreed to hold their next round of talks in Rome, after months of wranging over venues. It suggests that the negotiations, which only a year ago seemed like a pipe dream, have now become so routine that the Arabs no longer feel they need the umbrella of Washington or Moscow to cover their attendance,

But if these talks have become a habit, it is primarily due to off-the-table political calculations by the parties, not something that was ex-changed at the talks.

Jordan has already got what it needed most - forgiveness from the Bush administration for having supported Iraq during the Gulf War and a resumption of American aid. It is hoping for a similar parole soon from Saudi Arabia.

Syria, too, continues to win respectability for taking part in the talks, at no cost in terms of concessions to Israel. The Syrians have apparently calculated that participation in talks with an Israeli government that appears interested only in the process without any positive outcome will create deeper and deeper friction between Washington and Israel.

For Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel, the key factor now is the Israeli election. His Likud party is currently running well behind in the opinion polls.

"With the Israeli economy faltering, with immigration dwindling, and U.S.-Israel relations strained, Shamir needs some success to point one in Congress would "have a to in the campaign," said Martin Indyk, director of the Washington

are making progress, but I have given up nothing. This way Shamir can simultaneously appeal both to his core right-wing constituency, as well as to more moderate swing voters in the middle."

Israeli officials say that their ne-gotiating team will most likely bring to Washington a proposal for Palestinian elections either at the municipal level or for representative bodies to oversee certain aspects of self-rule --- such as a health committee or an education com-

Palestinians have already signaled that such proposals are not likely to interest them. To be limit. ed to municipal elections, they argue, only reinforces the notion that they are a fractured community under occupation, not a political community with its own identity. Palestinians, said their spokes

woman, Hanan Ashrawi, insist on "across-the-board elections" for a regionwide legislative assembly that would oversee all Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. There is great concern within the

Bush administration over the state of the Palestinian negotiating team, which is in constant disarray and seems incapable of making serious

American officials have been privately telling the Palestinians that although they have a clear cut objective - total self-rule - they have no strategy for getting there.

American officials recognize that the problem with the Palestinian delegation is that it has no authority to engage in real give and take, Such authority could only come

from three sources. One is Yasser Arafat and the Palestine Liberation Organization in Tunis. The Palestinian negotiators have already been relying indirectly on them, but this has not been sufficient The problem is that the PLO is in as much disarray as the West Bank

A second source of authority for the Palestinians would be their own election by popular vote within the occupied territories. But for now, Israel is not offering such regionwide elections, and if it did the Palestinian negotiators might not

A third source of authority for the West Bank negotiators would be concessions from Israel, but up to now Mr. Shamir has refused to offer them anything they could boast about, like a settlements freeze or even a fully defined plan for self-rule.

This is why American officials appear to be silently hoping that the leader of the opposition Labor Party, Yitzhak Rabin, wins the Is-New York Times/CBS News Poll.

But it is a measure of attitudes

"He'd have a moment of oppormel Kernell of the University of ies. "He wants to be able to say, self-rule that will have some appeal california at San Diego.

"We got the Arabs to the table, we for the West Bankers."

# PEROT: What If Independent Wins the Presidency?

(Continued from page 1)

meritus of government at Harvard University, said Friday, a new president arrives at the White House to find that all the administrative services work beautifully. The switchboard is the best in the world and

helicopters are always ready.

Personal tastes can be satisfied, whether it was the particular brand of soft drink wherever Lyndon B. Johnson went or air-conditioning so strong that Richard Nixon could indulge his desire for wood fires in

thor of the classic "Presidential Power: The Politics of Leadership," new occupants "get the illu-sion it means something to be pres-In fact, Mr. Neustadt said,

Then, said Mr. Neustadt, the au-

tell them without argument or evasion or compromise. That is a gamble with any new president, especially one with little acquaintance with Washington. like Jimmy Carter or Ronald Rea-

"hardly anybody will do what you

But Mr. Perot would bring another risk: his very independence. His absence of connections will be an electoral asset, if he decides to run. But it would make him a very different kind of president, unable to depend on a hard core of fellow partisans to back him even when

they think he is mistaken, as the Clinton of Arkansas — the likely Democratic nominee - that about Republicans in Congress often do a tenth of those with no opinion for George Bush today. And for presidents who want to about Mr. Perot are now for him accomplish things in office, having anyway, and he draws 23 percent of

When it comes to preventing results he deplores, a president can use a veto. Lowell P. Weicker Jr., who quit the Republican Party to win the governorship of Connecticut as an independent, vetoed one state budget after another until he got the income tax he wanted. But

except in that confined area, Mr.

Weicker has lacked entree to bend

friends or at least loyalists always

the legislature to his will. In Mr. Perot's case neither the risks nor the opportunity are too likely to materialize. He may not run. If he does, victory is unlikely. But the combination of Mr. Perot's own financial resources - he's billionaire — and the nation's dismal pessimism gives him an out-side chance. That was more than

No one knows what an immense dose of television advertising independent would strike most Rewould do for a candidate like Mr. publican and Democratic lawmak-Perot, about whom only 30 percent But it is a measure of attitudes "He'd have a moment of about Mr. Bush and Governor Bill tunity," Mr. Neustadt said.

most people gave Jimmy Carter in

'Positive' Signs For Candidacy, Perot Asserts registered voters in a three-way est, to Mr. Clinton's 28 percent

and Mr. Bush's 38 percent. Guesswork about the potential of would-be presidents is a qua-drennial political enterprise. The guesses are especially chancy in Mr. Peror's case. Mr. Bush and Mr. Clinton not only have records in public office, which Mr. Perot lacks, but their inclinations can also measured by their associations and their parties.

Mr. Bush, for example, is not suddenly going to side with unions; Mr. Clinton is not going to join the right-to-life movement At the moment, of course, one

has to guess not only how well Mr. Perot might do in advancing policies but also what those policies would be, and consequently who would be the opposition.

The Congress might well be

cowed at first. The victory of an ers as a truly shocking precedent. of registered voters now have an And few would want to be blamed

# LAND: Russians Sow the Seeds of Private Ownership, Cultivating a New Crop of Farmers

(Continued from page 1)

Valeri, 31; Yefrat, 23, and Filaret, 22, plus their parents and wives. Money is short, but they raise almost everything they need for themselves and make some extra income selling their salty feta cheese on the Kaluga farmers' market, where it has become a favorite since they introduced it.

Out here the Batyrovs come up in any conversation about private farming. Local newspapers have held them up as an example to be emulated. The trouble is that they are the exception, not the rule.

Acquiring the land is not the problem any longer. An applicant first goes before a land commission, which considers his credentials for working the land, and then to the regional council, which appropriates land from that made available by state-owned farms.

The main problem now is money. The Batyrovs were among the few who managed to obtain land before the last planting season, when tractors, seed and other basics could still be wangled from

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state-owned farms for a manage-

The tractor the Batyrovs bought seemed at least as dangerous as for 4,000 rubles, for example, now goes for 400,000, and to seed 20 hectares requires 800,000 rubles.

Then there's a barn, fuel, cattle.

It is a familiar refrain. The government must do something. But things are beginning to earthy fragrance from the fields.
bange. For almost two years, Behind his neat log house, Leo-

change. For almost two years, Behind his neat log house, Leo-farmers have been able to acquire nid Laputin and his wife, Mariya, their land over to private farmers.

But to give or take it as private at every window, property remains a psychological Mr. Lanutin is hurdle that the village and the longtime farm workers, called kolkhozniks because they worked on a kolkhoz, or collective farm, have not yet crossed.

As for the kolkhoz itself, there was a general meeting of the collective in February to ponder the fu-

Vladimir Sukhorukov, the young chairman of the kolkhoz, described a dismal state of affairs: Grain and milk production was pathetic de-spite decent weather in 1991; they had not a kopeck in the bank; they had 750,000 rubles in old debt, and they had just taken another loan of mon good. But the system that pur-I million at a 25 percent rate. Alexander Trunin, a local resi-

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duce fine harvests of watermelons, cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers, carrots and beets, all for everybody debted and still chained to the state (Continued from page 1) "Nobody had any proposal," he said. "To disband the kolkhoz staying in it, since none of them knew the first thing about purchas-

ing or marketing."
In the end, the members voted "It would take 5 to 10 minutes rubles to get going now," a local and against turning it into a simply official said. "Those starting out holding company. They simply changed the name and left every-

thing else more or less intact.
It is spring in Koltsovo now, and clattering tractors draw a rich,

their own land, and Mr. Yeltsin has ruck garlic bulbs under a blanket of issued decrees ordering state-owned farms to turn 10 percent of small lot for the tomato and pepper seedlings that are warming in trays Mr. Laputin is 70, but he still

works all day with his horse, his chickens and his plot of land. He and his wife produce far more than they could ever use, but they consider it wrong to sell. "We supply all our relatives and

if anybody needs anything we just give it to them." Mr. Laputin said, showing a cellar still full of last year's potatoes. "But not for money, of course. We don't need it that The Laputins should have been the pride of the kolkhoz -enthusi-

astic farmers laboring for the comported to create a better man ended up only institutionalizing envy. Alexander Trunin, a local teardent but not a member of the kolkhoz, attended the session and kept Mr. Laputin recalled, he would work the rich meadowland to pro-

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"The melons were so big and

WASHINGTON - Ameri-

cans who turned on the Sun-

day morning news programs found little other than discus-

sions of and with Ross Perot.

The Dallas billionaire said it

was too early to say whether he

will officially enter the race for

president, but he added:

Right now, all the signs are

He said he would avoid po-

litical logjams in Washington

by taking his case on various issues directly to the people through detailed, televised dis-

cussions of policy to build a

grass-roots consensus - the

so-called "electronic town

President George Bush's campaign manager, Robert M. Teeter, dismissed Mr. Perot as

But after a time, the fact that no

stake in Perot's success" would be-

no threat to the president.

sweet," he proudly recalled. "Everybody stole them, but we still had enough. The cabbages were huge."
What happened? "The kolkhoz chairman, Shevchenko, didn't want me to do that. He closed the garden and made me an electrician."

The overwhelming majority of private farmers are not from state or collective farms, but from farmrelated occupations in the towns and cities - and not only because few state-farm employees have the money to start a private farm.

Anatoli Blazhevich, a large, imposing man of 45, started two years

ago, wrestling 80 hectares of good land from a kolkhoz and investing 90,000 rubles of his own money and 60,000 borrowed from the bank. The ruble was still worth

something then, and he bought two
tractors, several dozen head of cattle and 100 sheep.

"The kolkhozes will die anyway," he said. "They're half broken
already. But it will take three generations to restore the kulak." They
say the more presentative agentants are the more prosperous peasants who were repressed by Stalin in the

'My generation will get the land and go into debt, the next generation will pay off the debt and the third generation will become real farmers. When viewed against the yoke of

communism, the achievements of the Batyrovs and the Blazheviches

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for virtually all their needs and marketing, are obviously not the immediate answer to Russia's hun-Vladimir Bashmachnikov, the head of an association of independent farmers in Russia, agreed that

the private farms would never replace the kolkhozes. Rather, the mission of the small enterprises is to lead the way in restoring the skills and instincts wiped away by

"At present, private farmers are about 4 percent of the total work force in agriculture, and it will take at least 10 years before they be-come effective," Mr. Bashmachnikov said in an interview at his Mos-cow headquarters. "But for now they are the only people who really seek freedom, who accept challenges.

Of the 80,000 farmers who have taken land countrywide, Mr. Bashmachnikov said, most are only starting out, and many have no experience.

But the new men are tough. In Kaluga, an old Russian provincial capital whose territory includes Koltsovo, the local head of the independent farmers' group de-scribed the hardships he excoun-tered when he decided to abandon a comfortable living as an agricul-tural instructor and start farming. The farmer, Pavel Frei, 60, an

agronomist of German descent, said he was turned down at every uncture, so he went to the press. That eventually got him invited to address the Russian parliament on the travalls of would-be farmers. and he attracted the attention of Mr. Yeltsin. At last, in April 1989, Mr. Frei

succeeded in leasing a large streach of unused land for 50 years. He got a tractor, built a house and with his three sons harvested a good crop of clover seeds. But then prices went haywire, and most of his seed now lies unsold.

"People ask me why I bothered to go into private farming." Mr. Free said. "I had a good teaching position, security. I had no reason to quit. My motive was that the kolkhozes and sovkhozes were not feeding the country, there was no chance of resolving the country. chance of resolving the crisis in the country unless farming was revived. I had sons, I had my experient Mohammed Rafi, all were training was revived. I had sons, I had my experient Mohammed Rafi, all were training to the crisis in the country unless farming was revived. I had sons, I had my experient Mohammed Rafi, all were training to the country of the crisis in the country of the crisis in the country of the country of the country of the crisis in the country of ence, so I went ahead."

# KABUL:

from Afghanistan's dominant Pashtun ethnic group, who favor a pluralist reconciliation govern-

On the other side was Mr. Hekmatyar's apparent alliance with hard-line ethnic Pashtun nationalists and former Communists inside the fallen government.

Although the extent of Mr. Hek-

matyar's cooperation with the leftist generals and their soldiers is not clear, the Islamic leader did forge a similar alliance in 1990 when he backed a failed coup against the recently deposed President Naji-Adding to the volatility are signs

of tensions inside the opposing alli-ances. For example, Mr. Masoud's ethnic Tajik fighters and the Uzbek militiamen with whom they are allied speak of each other with distrust and sometimes contempt. They seem to be mainly bound by their shared hatred for Mr. Hekmatyar's extremist Pashtun forces. Mr. Masond's guerrillas and al-

lied militia commanders said they felt they had no choice but to force Mr. Hekmatyar out of Kabul because he had persistently blocked efforts to find a peaceful solution to the 14-year-old Afghan civil was and because he had aligned himself with hard-line officers in the collapsed government. Mr. Masoud, the Uzbek militis

commanders and other majahidin leaders say that they want to bring a transitional Islamic government to Kabul representing the many factions of the Afghan resistance. but that they cannot do so until Mr. Hekmatyar is out of the way. The decision to challenge Mr.

Hekmatyar apparently was made almost as soon as the diverse bands of mujahidin streamed into Kabul on Saturday, Mr. Masond's military leader-

ship, for now the closest thing to a government in Kabul, accuses Mr. Hekmatyar of conspiring with aides to President Natibullah in an effort to take over the capital. Officers at the Uzbek militia

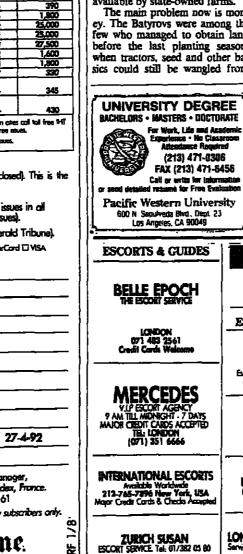
beardquarters in central Kabul said that the deposed defense minister. General Mohammed Asiam Waholed up inside the Interior Minis-"People now ask me, what if you fail?" he said. "If I fail, Russia Hekmatyar's guerrillas in the capitalis."

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# **Ripples of Confirmation**

Science had one of its magical moments the lumps, bumps and chunks of the union Friday, suddenly producing definitive verse we actually inhabit. evidence for the wacky, spooky, altogether hard-to-credit birth-of-the-universe scenario called the Big Bang Theory. The theory that the universe was once a single, infinitely dense point of space and time whose matter-energy then exploded outward and is still expanding has been familiar since 1964, when astronomers discovered the shimmer of "background radiation" left over from the cosmic event.

It has been presented as probable fact already to a generation or so of schoolchildren, who can be assumed not to have grappled too painfully with the theory's more awkward stipulations. For instance. that time began with the Big Bang, so there wasn't any "before"; and that rather than expanding into the vacuum of space, the outrushing Big Bang actually was space. expanding. Never mind the paradoxical details; it fit predictions generated by Einstein's theories of time and space, it fit with the later discovery by Edwin Hubble that the universe was expanding, and, although other theories have competed with it all along, it did not come into serious doubt till recently, as astronomers tried and failed to find the evidence of a mechanism that could have turned the "smooth" explosion into

Now they have found it: "the imprints." as team head George Smoot puts it. "of tiny ripples in the fabric of space-time put there by the primeval explosion process." The emanations of the Big Bang, the theory goes, did not become visible until a moment some 300,000 years after the bang, when light waves first could travel through a vacuum. Those light waves, pursued by telescope to their present location and finally measurable with adequate technology, offer a snapshot of the minute irregularities that later got exacerbated into galaxies and planets and the rest - "even politicians," Mr. Smoot told The New York Times.

The awesome measuring capabilities that allowed him and his colleagues on the Cosmic Background Explorer project to measure radio waves to a level of one part per million will now get a workout. Equations will be cranked up, by the millions, to ascertain exactly how the "map" of post-Big Bang ripples might have resulted in the "map" of the present universe that we are also beginning to read in detail. Mathematically it is all very elegant, despite the implication that the universe is an even weirder place than direct observation would suggest.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

# **Dodges, Winks and Nods**

recipients of U.S.-made weapons during the Reagan and Bush administrations reads like a roster of the world's chief troublemakers. U.S. law forbade sending them arms, yet for almost a decade the two administrations circumvented the law with covert transfers. Saudi Arabia sent American arms to Iraq. Americans encouraged Israel to transfer U.S.-made arms to Iran. This winking and nodding encouraged the Saudis to disregard the law and transfer U.S. arms to Syria. Such tricky administration behavior undermined the most effective protection against arms proliferation: tough export control laws.

It could have put U.S. troops under fire from U.S.-made arms in the Gulf War. Congress can stop the illegal gunrunning, and the dodges, winks and nods by holding up future sales to countries that pass along U.S. arms.

During the Iran-Iraq war, competing factions in the Reagan administration helped arm both sides. They kept their transactions secret from each other and, in violation of the law, from Congress. After that war ended in 1988, the Bush administration tilted so far toward Iraq that it fell on its face. It even disregarded a 1989 warning by Energy De-partment officials that Saddam Hussein was Now the Los Angeles Times has reported that in 1986 Saudi Arabia transferred an undisclosed number of American-made 2,000-pound (900-kilogram) bombs to Iraq. And a year ago, after the Gulf War, the Saudis transferred U.S.-made armored personnel carriers to Syria and Bangladesh. The State Department dismisses these repeated transfers as "inadvertent." But recurrent fits of inadvertence require explanation.

The Arms Export Control Act requires the president to notify Congress whenever his administration learns that a foreign state has transferred U.S.-supplied arms to a third country without formal authorization. That allows Congress to object by holding up subsequent arms deals. The first Saudi transfer was reported to Congress after an American diplomat got wind of it and cabled Washington. The report on the second transfer was late and lame, and no punitive action was ever taken. On the contrary, the administration continues to promote arms sales to Saudi Arabia - some \$15 billion in the 15

months since the start of the Gulf War. The administration cannot be trusted to kick its habit of arms peddling. If Congress wants to uphold the law, it will have to

punish those who flout it. -THE NEW YORK TIMES.

# Trade and Environment

As negotiators struggle to bring the world abroad toward American attempts to estabtrade talks to an agreement, attacks on the lish American practices as the world's stantalks are rising in the United States. The dard, and to try to impose American law on most vehement come from environmental other countries. But here the abstract principrotection organizations. You can safely disple of free trade collides with a good-hearted miss the overheated claims of some that the effort to stop the destruction of the Pacific General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is a sigantic conspiracy by multinational corporations to undercut conservation and health laws. But there is a point here that needs attention. The dolphin case illustrates it.

Commercial fishermen out for tuna frequently use methods that carelessly and pointlessly kill enormous numbers of dolphins. In an attempt to curb this slaughter, the U.S. Congress has banned tuna imports from any country whose fishermen kill dolphins at a significantly higher rate than the American fishing fleet does. It is an odd law, the technicalities of which carry a scent of protectionism, but its central purpose is indisputably conservationist.

When Mexico challenged it as a barrier to trade, GATT, as the international arbiter, set up a panel to hear the dispute. The panel issued a sweeping decision last summer declaring that no country could use trade restrictions to enforce its health and environmental laws beyond its own territory. It is true that there is a good deal of resentment

Ocean's population of dolphins. The panel's decision could reach beyond the dolphins to launch protests against other American laws.

The dolphin law is still in effect. GATT cannot invalidate it. Only Congress or an American court could do that. But the GATT panel's decision leaves the United States in the uncomfortable position of being a scofflaw under an agreement on which it depends to open markets for its own exports.

In response to the panel's decision, the Bush administration has proposed a bill adding a provision for international agreements to reduce the dolphin kills even further than the present law can. Mexico and Venezuela, the two countries under the current import ban, have said that they would enter the agreements, eliminating the immediate dis-pute. But when the Uruguay Round is concluded, the next major job for the world's trade negotiators will be to reconcile the trade rules with the rapidly growing body of

law to protect the environment. -THE WASHINGTON POST.

# **Down-to-Earth Air Fares**

American Airlines has the right idea in seeking to eliminate the great bane of air travelers: the infamous eight-dimensional, polyconditional, rotating fare structure understood by only two or three travel agentcomputer scholars impossible to reach by phone unless you're willing to stay over Saturday night. American's chairman, Robert Crandall, has a better idea. Cut the highest domestic fares, get rid of countless discount fares on thousands of routes and pare it all down to four different fares: first class, coach and two kinds of discount tickets. Fare-finding is still tricky as other airlines figure out how to react, but American has simplified its own fares considerably.

Within a week of the announcement, Mr. Crandall could report a 46 percent increase in bookings from normal levels for the same period. The airline also expects some savings in the amount of time and staff that were necessary before to plow through what had grown to a total of 500,000 fares in the

carrier's data base, reduced now to 70,000. There is no telling how long or how much most travelers will stand to benefit from the new fares, but other airlines that initially

played down the fare overhaul or scoffed at it are now into an all-out fare war. So intense is the price-cutting that American has reduced some of its fares to less than half of what they were two weeks ago. Even the European airlines are beginning to offer

"restructured" trans-Atlantic fares. Some analysts believe that all of this could lead to more bankruptcies in the industry. Early on. TWA Chairman Carl Icahn accused American of setting off the fare war to kill the weaker airlines and then raise its own fares. But those other airlines, including TWA, which is operating now under bankruptcy protection, can use the revised fares to bring in quick new business and the cash flow that comes with it.

This was the original up side of deregulation, when the result was lower fares, which made air travel affordable for more people. Today again, simpler, cheaper fares may put more people into those seats. This will depend, of course, on whether anybody still has enough discretionary income to take pleasure trips - and getting people to that point

is not something you can buy a ticket for. - THE WASHINGTON POST.

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# How the Pentagon Can Defend America

N EW YORK — We Americans face no serious military threats. Our economy stagnates and our country crumbles. And still our president and a congressional majority commit us to spend nearly \$1.5 trillion over the next five years on "defense."

The threats billiboarded by Defense Secretary Dick Cheney seem mostly a mirage. The real threats to our national security come far less from abroad than from within our own borders - not from Mr. Cheney's vague uncertainties and faceless enemies but from the certainty of internal rot; not from missile gaps but from mental gaps.

We are threatened by having the office of president of the United States vacant in all but name. George Bush has no clue how to lead America out of the Cold War and into a war against deterioration and despair.

We are threatened by the absence of a viable White House alternative. Bill Clinton seems to be saying interesting things, including about cutting defense spending, but his candidacy looks crippled already by public mistrust. We are threatened by a Congress that can't legislate its way out of a paper bag. It drowns in partisan gridlock, scandal, indecision and fear. In

recent weeks both the Senate and the House soundly defeated proposals to double Mr. Bush's We are threatened by the inability of our politi-

proposed cuts in military outlays. Few noticed. cal system to make an elementary decision about priorities. In the face of obvious and pressing By Leslie H. Gelb

needs, the Washington bunch is actually moving ahead with spending nearly \$1.5 trillion — yes, that is one and a half trillion dollars — on Pentagon business between now and 1997. Washington cannot bring itself to cut this windfall by even a third, or even plan to cut it by a third.

Maybe Peniagon planners and a few congressional Martians actually believe that the United States must shell out \$1.5 trillion for "defense." But Earthlings will find that level of prudence to be an extravagance. The Soviet Union lies in ruins. No other state - Germany. Japan, Iran or a resurgent Russia, name your nightmare - can marshal military power to threaten the United States for perhaps a generation. Better to worry about underfinanced United Nations peacekeeping forces and unhelped ex-Communist states.

The Pentagon brims over with smart people who could figure out how to defend against these threats for only \$1 trillion. But they have every incentive not to be so smart. To plan for deep

cuts is to invite deeper cuts. And smart Pentagon planners know some-thing else that goes to the heart of American politics today: the link between military outlays and good middle-class jobs. If the Pentagon does not show Congress how to make deeper cuts, or more specifically if it produces no plan to con-vert defense industries to civilian use and retrain those in uniform, then Congress cannot and will not make further spending cuts.

Politicians are not about to tear a million-plus workers from the Pentagon teat, toss them into the ranks of the unemployed and commit political suicide. To eliminate Pentagon jobs, Congress needs to provide new civilian jobs. By not offering plans for conversion, the Pentagon transforms a military bill into a jobs bill. And it has now become the biggest jobs bill in U.S. history, far bigger than Franklin Roosevelt's Works Progress Administration during the Depression.

To maintain jobs this way is, by almost any measure, stupid and wasteful. It is stupid because a defense dollar buys fewer jobs than almost any other federal dollar, two or three times as many people could be put to work by devoting those same dollars to, say, building roads, bridges and schools. It is wasteful because the extra missiles and submarines serve no current military or economic purpose. Spending those dollars on mass transit and retraining programs would stimulate further economic growth and even more jobs. Senator Sam Nunn and Representatives Dave

McCurdy and Les Aspin are urging conversion planning. But without full Pentagon involvement and without a president to lead, conversion ideas are just talk. Meantime, there is little to finance cekeeping operations and put ex-Communist states back on their feet. And there is no peace dividend, nothing left to help ourselves.

The New York Times.

# Threaten Milosevic With the Saddam Treatment

By Anthony Lewis

TONDON -- As Serbian forces at- tacked Croatia last year, I asked a British official with much experience in conflict resolution what he thought Americans and Europeans should be doing. Without hesitation he replied, "We should tell the Serbs that unless they call off their aggression we will bomb Belgrade."

It was an answer startlingly at odds with official policy. America and the European Community then were refusing to label Serbia the aggressor and to recognize the republics that had broken off of Yugoslavia. Official policy was to mediate the conflict from a neutral posture. The use of force was

not in remotest contemplation. But with time the answer has become more and more compelling. Me-diation, although carried out by Cyrus Vance and Lord Carrington with high dedication and skill, has not ended the Serbian aggression. Serbian irregulars and elements of the federal army are now ravaging Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Europe and America are no longer in their stance of aloof neutrality. The Community, followed by Washington,

recognized the republics. As Serbian military brutalities mounted, the Bush administration began talking with the Community about imposing sanctions on Serbia. But still the State Department spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler speaks in almost pathetic tones about the fighting. "We're calling on every-one," she has said, "to please do whatever they can or use whatever influ-

ence they can to halt this." Three guesses how Slobodan Milosevic, the Communist leader of Serbia, will respond to a pretty please. He has made clear in the last year that he understands only one kind of langnage: the language of force.

Of course it is true that outside

intervention in ethnic conflicts like those in the republics of the former Yugoslavia presents dangers. There were reasons why the United Nations Charter barred international intervention in "internal" affairs. But to define such ethnic conflicts as "internal" is becoming increasingly difficult. When Mr. Milosevic sought to expand Serbi-

an power, and the other nations in Yugoslavia responded in fear by with-drawing from the federal state, were the Serbian bombing and shelling that followed "internal"?

Moreover, for the world to let military savagery rage unchecked in Bosnia-Herzegovina threatens far more than the life of that small state. All over Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union there is ethnic tension in Czechoslovakia, Romania, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Russia. In those places and others, communities that define themselves by language or religion or history are minorities within a state. They feel threatened. They want security for themselves and their communal identities. And the states of which they are a part fear that minorities, in asserting their rights, will shatter the state structure.

The problem urgently requires an answer an international answer. Edward Mortimer, writing in the Financial Times, explained why: "States should be able to recognize self-de-

fined 'communities' on their territory without feeling that they have opened the door to secession and disintegration. An internationally accepted regime of minority tights and obliga-tions is indispensable if much more chaos and bloodshed in Eastern Eu-

rope are to be avoided." Working out international definitions and mechanisms to protect mi-nority rights will be a formidable task, but let it begin. Mr. Mortimer suggests starting in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, where the Netherlands has proposed a high commissioner for minorities.

The idea is wise, because the immediate need for reassuring action is in Europe, but the Serbian problem will not wait for larger political solutions. The time has come to tell Mr. Milosevic that continued aggression will be met at once by absolute economic isolation and then quickly, if it is still necessary, by force. If the outside world can ground Saddam Hussein's helicopters, it can much more easily silence Slobodan Milosevic's guns.

The New York Times.

# Mostly Talk, Talk Instead of Real Help for the East

By William Pfaff

PARIS — If optimism is possible about the economic outlook in what used to be the socialist bloc, Yugoslavia has to be excluded from that optimism, as well as several of the former Soviet republics where ethnic struggle has installed itself. However, some remarkably positive views of Eastern Europe and Russia

It is destructive hypocrisy to lecture the East about free market economics while refusing to open the West's own markets to free competition.

were expressed last week at a major conference on the region held at the Sorbonne in Paris, sponsored by the French newspaper Libération. Participants included government ministers from the East and other

leading figures in public life there. This was despite the uncertain prospect for further major Western aid. Leading Western governments recently committed themselves to a \$24 billion package of balance-of-pay-ments support and currency stabilization for Russia alone, but the U.S. Congress has yet to approve. The prospect of anything remotely compara-ble for other countries of the ex-Soviet Union or in Eastern Europe is slight.

W ASHINGTON — Oleg Pen-kovsky and I were reporters in

Moscow in the 1960s, with a few

differences. He was a Soviet military

intelligence officer, the West's pre-

mier spy since World War II, report-ing to the CIA and Britain's MI6.

I was the correspondent of The

Washington Post. He was rolled up

to get him out of the way in the Cuban missile crisis, and executed.

I, in retaliation for the serialization

(in which I had no part) of his "pa-

pers" by The Washington Post, was

The passage of the old order led a

strutting Reagan CIA to open much

of the Penkovsky file to Jerrold

Schecter, an old Moscow hand, and

Peter Deriabin, a former KGB offi-

cer and defector who translated

"The Penkovskiy Papers" of 1965. With the CIA ace in hand, the au-

thors were able to pry out of the

glasnost-era KGB some piquant de-

tail including surveillance photos. Their book. The Spy Who Saved

the World," provides a chance to

measure what Mr. Penkovsky knew

and what we of the American press

staff officer whose perceptions and

risk-taking proclivities were sharp-

ened by a deep personal need to

justify his apostasy, feed his ego and,

not least, win over his initially skep-

tical handlers. The Soviet Union of

the 1960s was a discouragingly

closed society. He was on the inside.

and we newsies were on the outside.

Mr. Penkovsky was a well-placed

knew at about the same time.

kicked out. He had better sources.

We never met.

Although the Bush administration has tried to assume political credit for the generality of Western aid-giving, leadership in the matter has gone to Germany and the European Community in Brussels. The Germans by now have given more than anyone else to is not inclined to do more. However, there are things to be done which do not cost enormous sums.

The major obstacles to development are the following: • The ex-Communist countries'

loss of markets for what they produce. They lost their Communist-bloc markets when Comecon, the old Sovietbloc trading group, collapsed as a re-sult of the need to settle in hard currencies. The East needs new markets in the West. There is general agreement that the best form of immediate help is to buy what the East makes. Unfortunately, the main things it can export are farm produce and relatively low-value-added manufac-tures of little interest in the West.

Protectionist pressures in the West are highest on exactly these products where the Eastern countries could possess a comparative advantage. If the West is serious about helping, it should not refuse the food, steel, textiles, apparel and other labor-intensive goods in which the Eastern countries can be competitive, while subsidizing its own producers to compete with the East in third markets. It is destructive hypocrisy for the West to give lectures

The CLA's Ace Reporter Knew Better

I accept the claim, made when he

was exposed, and repeated in the

new book, that his secrets helped

John Kennedy manage the climactic

Cold War crises of Berlin and Cuba.

Michael Beschloss's comprehensive history of the period provides some

confirmation regarding Cuba. That Mr. Penkovsky "saved the world"

may be stretching it. But of course there is such a thing

as insider stuff even in an open dem-

ocratic society and even, presum-

ably, in a post-Cold War time. So the

foreign press need not be too apolo-

getic for missing what Penkovsky the mole knew about Soviet military ca-

Indeed, it should cheer Americans

pabilities and political calculations.

to find confirmation that their gov-

erament had its own high-level Mos-cow source and put his "take" to

good use — although whether the CIA and MI6 adequately protected

him is another matter. The new book

suggests that his handlers took short-

cuts of "tradecraft" and pushed their

difficult and driven agent into in-

But what about other things that

reporters are expected to know in a

broad way about a foreign country:

not so much the secret plans as the

policy choices and dilemmas facing

and not available to them, the soci-

ety's resilience and morale, its gener-

capacity to modernize and adapt?

At that '60s point, before Leonid

Brezhnev's stagnation, Mikhail

Gorbachev's restructuring and Bo-

ris Yeltsin's experiment in demo-

leaders, the resources available

creasingly dangerous tasks.

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

to the East about free market economics while refusing to open its own markets to free competition.

• There is a problem of what to do about the state sector, which currently produces shoddy goods and generally lacks the equipment, knowledge and help the East, and the German public skills to do otherwise. This is why state enterprises are mostly unsalable to private investors. Who would want them? But they provide jobs, which is politically important, and they meet certain current domestic market needs.

There are two choices. Either the state sector, or a part of it, should be given the investment and attention to make it a more efficient producer, and thus more attractive to private investors, saving jobs in the meantime, or it should be closed down. In the latter case, the considerable political, social and economic costs must be understood and accepted. There is no third way. Western aid-givers are inclined to be evasive about the consequences of

their doctrinal opposition to support for the reform of state industry. Another problem is lack of capital to support a self-reinforcing process of reconstruction. It is relatively easy to privatize commerce - shops, traders restaurants industries cannot be restructured and made competitive without capital. Foreign capital is short because of the disastrous macroeconomic situation of most of the Soviet successor states and East European countries: negative interest rates. negative growth, high inflation, unsta-

cracy, Nikita Khrushchev ran the

show. In a view that fit the Ameri-

can liberal consensus of the day, I

saw him as a crude but in some

ways admirable leader (he ended

the terror and began exploring co-existence) struggling under his sys-tem's huge self-imposed handicaps

Mr. Penkovsky believed that Mr.

Khrushchev was a tyrant, a fraud and a menace to world peace. He

thought the society was corrupt be-youd redemption. His mental image

of the problem is conveyed by an

astonishing (mutty, actually) solution

that he proposed and was personally

prepared to put into effect: laying

small smuggled in nuclear weapons at the Kremlin wall to take out Sovi-

Let us say this: He knew well the

most important immediate thing about the Soviet Union in that mo-

ment before the two powers peered

into the nuclear abyss at Cuba: The

Kremlin was still dangerous. He also

knew the most important long-range

thing about Soviet communism: The

rottenness he knew better than most

of the American press. Even as he

was being arrested on the Monday

of Cuba crisis week, Americans were

learning anew of the recklessness.

The proof of the rottenness did not

sink in for almost three decades.

Not just in the press but in the CIA

and elsewhere, an assumption prevailed that the Soviet system could

at least muddle through. A pretty

The Washington Post.

good reporter, Penkovsky.

The recklessness as well as the

society was rotten to the core.

et command and control.

to seek out liberal reform.

ble currency, exchange-rate risk. In most of these countries, reliable legal and banking structures, clear property titles, guarantees for the repatriation of profits, etc., do not exist. Most of the foreign investment thus far has gone to Hungary and Czechoslovakia, which have created stable macroeconomic conditions and relatively sophisticated structures for investment.

 Alienation of the work force is another serious problem, widely ignored in the West. Under commu nism, workers were paid badly and worked badly, but they had total secu-rity and bleakly reliable futures for themselves and their children so long as all respected the political line. Nov they do not know for whom they work, or what the future will bring. They have always been told that capitalism is exploitative.

Foreign investment and management are seen as a threat not only to jobs and status but to the national dustrial patrimony. People fear that foreign interests will exploit them as low-cost laborers and will deliberately keep their industries backward.

Of these obstacles, the legal, monetary and administrative problems inhibiting investment and privatization can be solved only by the Eastern governments. Two obvious things the est could do: open markets to what the East already produces or could produce, and take a more flexible line on restructuring state industry in the East in order to save jobs, keep economies functioning and salvage what-ever is salvageable in the state sector in order to interest private investors (which is what the Treuhandanstalt. the agency handling East German privatization, has been doing).

The first of these modest steps would impose political costs on the protectionist food-exporting countries of Western Europe in particular. The second affronts the current ideological investments of the main aid-giving governments. However, the West surely has an obligation to attempt to justify the confidence and optimism of the East's leaders. If money is no long-er available in serious quantities, the West can still do things that cost little money but could make a difference.

International Herald Tribune. D Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

# The Times Look Bad For Clinton By David S. B.

WASHINGTON — Several things have happened in the rood of a change in the root hood of a change in the White House next November. The most important are signs that the promised spring revival of the stagnant U.S. economy are not altogether figurents of Alan Greenspan's imagination. Housing construction, exports and some sectors of manufacturing are perking up.
More and more of the folks who make such judgments in the private and public sectors are willing to say, on the record, that they think the

recession is ending.

The second factor was the Conservative victory in Britain. I had expected, on the basis of what I had heard and read, to awaken to the news of a Labor government, either with a clear majority or in collabora-tion with the Liberal Democrats. Why is John Major's victory signifi-

cant for the United States? Because Britain has failen into a far bleaker economic slump than America and its government seems to have even less clear a notion how to revive it.

In addition, the Labor leader, New Kinnock, had worked with far more skill and tenacity in the last eight years than any Democratic Party leader to improve the image of his party, bary its nonsalable ideas and bring it to the point of governmental plansibility. The Tories responded with the

claim that Labor would again make a hash of things and end up just raising taxes, as it did when last in power in the 70s. That attack seemed thin the oric, aimed simply at scaring people away from the possibility of change but it worked. In the final hours Mr. Major's warnings took hold; thousands of hesitant voters decided to heed their fears, not their hopes,

That is impressive. It shows just how long-lasting and corrosive are the memories of the '70s, when Jimmy Carter was president and Jim Calla-ghan prime minister and things really went to hell in a handbasket. No Laborite has been able to win since Mr. Callaghan, no Democrat since Mr. Carter. The British election says that the curse is likely to hold on both sides of the Atlantic at least until 1996 when it will be 20 years old.

A third reason why a change in the White House appears less likely than it once did is, of course, that the proba-ble Democratic nominee, Bill Clinton, clearly will enter the election carrying an unusually heavy burden of personal and political distrust.

The reasons for this problem-have been rehashed enough for the moment, and I have no special insights to add. But the reality is that the task of unseating an incumbent is formidable even in the best of circumstances h becomes even more daunting when the challenger is a man about whom 55 percent of those in the most recent shington Post poll respond negatively when asked if he has the integrty to serve effectively as president. What is interesting is the way in which Mr. Clinton — as intelligent a politician as I have ever covered — is seeking to deal with this problem. Alter some foolish talk about a television stunt — a Richard Nixon "Checkers" speech or some such emotional extravaganza, in which Mr. Cinton would throw himself on the mercies of the American people and ask for a second chance — the Arkansas governor has

That decision is right. But the wife. eeches so far have been ponderous displays of Mr. Clinton's intellect, not rallying points for Democrats The tone is analytical, the applans lines are few and the text is notably lacking in partisanship.

That last point seems odd. Here is a nominee-presumptive who, in our most recent poll, commands the supmost recent poil, commands us sup-port of only 43 percent of the Demo-crats in a matchup against Georg-Bush and Ross Perot. Wouldn't 39 think he would be doing everything possible, rheadfin the possible of the possible. to wrap himself in the warm embrace persuade its key constituencies that this election is as important to them ,

in the end win fam the winer below the But at this point his goal has to be to below value: time of the convention in July then see whom else he can persuade in the months of the election campaign. In the next few weeks at least, Bill. The ton should sound partisan as hell when he talks review 122 months. when he talks policy. He's in enough trouble. It will help him just to be thought of as a Democrat.

# IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AG

1892: Trade With China

NEW YORK - The Senate yesterday [April 25] rejected the Chinese Total Exclusion Bill, passed by the House of Representatives, and sub-stituted a resolution agreeing to an extension for ten years of the exist-ing restrictions against Chinese immigration. The reason for this course has been made clear, and is neither more nor less than a fear that the exclusion of the Chinese would cause a diversion of Chinese trade to Canada, and thus result in substantial benefit to Great Britain.

1917: Wilson's Sympathy

NEW YORK - Mr. Wilson greeted NEW YORK — Mr. Wilson greeted Baron de Cartier, the new Belgian Minister to America, to-day [April 25] and expressed his deepest sympa-thy for Belgium's plight, saying "for your noble King, now engaged in the active defence of his country, I entertain the greatest admiration. I hope that you will assure him of my high

appreciation of his friendly s ments. My sincere wish is that when the war comes to an end Belgium with be under his enlightened (eign # Week's N that, by industry, energy and stans na, her people will repair her disaters and enable her to resume has place among the prosperous and peace-loving nations of the world.

1942: Success in Burms CHUNGKING - [From our New

York edition: Chinese veterans in der Lieutenant General Joseph W. Stilwell, American commander, have scored a second triumph in Burens by recapturing Taunggyi 100 miles southeast of Mandalay, the Charts announced today [April 26]. Alter reaching Taunggyi the Japanese had started a northwest movement to ward Meiktila threatening the narty the southward slanting Chinase lines in the Pulmanana sandar Wish the st in the Pyinmana sector. With the st capture of Tamagyi the position's reversed and the Japanese line of communications may be threatened

turned instead to a series of sober. substantive speeches on various issues of national policy — the economy, the environment, crime, education, etc.

PRENCY RA

as it is to him? An all-out partisan appeal may not in the end win him the White House

The Washington Post.

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# Agendas ast Foes this Alive By David Ignatius washingen Pear Service GENEVA—As Iraq grew rich over the pear 10 years, a member of Iraq's fromer leweler, who amended to President Seddam's fromer leweler, who amended to a leged Iraq's from companies and agents. By David Ignatius washingen Pear Service GENEVA—As Iraq grew rich over the pear 10 years, a member of Iraq's irac president Seddam Hus a member of Iraq's winds fromer leweler, who and the trail is hidden by what investigation, and by some of the Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2, 1990, when the trail is hidden by what investigations and agents. The money was to be held outside Iraq in Sw some of the Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2, 1990, when the trail is hidden by what investigations and agents. The money was to be held outside Iraq in Sw some of the Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2, 1990, when the trail is hidden by what investigations and agents. The money was to be held outside Iraq in Sw some of the Iraq's invasion of Survivis of the Arab Barth Socialist Promet its present prom Geneva to Tokyo, from London to Amman, ing this mazer a year ago, when it began disclosing the names of alleged Iraq'i front companies and agents. The money was to be held outside Iraq in Sw some of the Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2, 1990, when the trail is hidden by what investigations, a trail is hidden by what investigations and its investigation, and by some of the Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2, 1990, when the trail is hidden by when the trail is hidden by what investigations and secret accounts of Some of the alleged Iraq'i great agents and secret accounts of Some of the alleged Iraq'i great agents and secret accounts of Some of the alleged Iraq'i great agents and secret accounts of Some of the alleged Iraq'i great agents and secret accounts of Some of the alleged Iraq'i great agents and secret accounts of Some of the Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2, 1990, when the Un approved Someton Aug. 2, 1990, when the Iraq's invasion of Kuwai

worth millions of dollars, according to one of his friends. The men who helped Mr. Saddam buy weapons are

worth millions, too.

Richest of all, many Iraqi exiles suspect, may be Mr. Saddam's half-brother and former chief of intelligence. Regan Ibrahim Tikriti, who now lives in splendid exile

U.S. and British authorities, eager to squeeze Mr. Saddam and enforce United Nations sanctions, have been probing whether these wealthy Iraqis were part of a secret financial network that they believe may have invested billions of dollars outside of Iraq for Mr. Saddam's regime and his family.

So lar, the investigators have mostly come up empty-handed. But some officials remain hopeful that they will eventually find a network of hidden assets that is helping to keep Mr. Saddam's regime afloat.

Som Tolk "We expect," said R. Richard Newcomb, director of the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control, "a major breakthrough on a sophisticated, international maze of companies acting on behalf of and

under the control of the Iraqi government." In a Feb. 24 speech in Kuwait, Mr. Newcomb warned that Mr. Saddam's agents want "to use Iraq's hidden

many of them allegedly involved in Iraq's arms-purchas-

mg network Among those listed are six members of Mr. Saddam's family, who control key ministries and are said to be running Iraq almost like a feudal kingdom.

Treasury officials expect to add 15 to 20 more names to the list soon, broadening it to include financial and commercial front companies. Their assets could then be frozen under UN sanctions.

But after months of digging, some State Department and Central Intelligence Agency officials have become skeptical that any large additional cache of assets will be found, beyond the \$5.5 billion that has been identified

over the past year.
"We have tried to run these rumors and reports to ound, and they always disappear in the mist," said one U.S. official who closely monitors Iraq. The official said that although Mr. Saddam and his family probably do have assets outside the country, the money will be difficult, or perhaps impossible, to find. Some Iraqis argue that Mr. Saddam is too smart and

too suspicious to have entrusted his money to intermedi-The frustrating hunt for Mr. Saddam's treasure was described in recent interviews by U.S. and British offi-

The chief detective in the Saddam case has been Jules Kroll, whose private New York investigative firm was

We have tried to run these rumors and reports to ground, and they always disappear in the mist.'

A U.S. official

hired by Kuwait more than a year ago to find the Iraqi leader's hidden assets and expose his front companies. Among the staff of Kroll Associates are some former senior officers from the CIA and British intelligence, and

the firm has been a major source of leads for investigators from various agencies, including the Treasury Depariment and British Inland Revenue.

"Every time we get a lead that has any substance to it, we turn it over to the appropriate U.S. agencies for further action," said Mr. Kroll. But so far, Mr. Kroll has not hit any jackpots, either.

The \$5.5 billion in Iraqi assets located during the past year could be used to pay war reparations, if the Security Council adopts a proposal floated this week by the United States.

These frozen assets showed where the Iraqis did their official banking. According to U.S. data, Britain and the United States led the list, with about \$1.1 billion each in blocked Iraqi assets, followed by Switzerland, with about \$600 million. France, Austria, Belgium and Italy and Luxembourg have blocked lesser amounts. Investigators had hoped that these identifiable assets

would point them toward a larger network of holdings by Mr. Saddam's agents or by members of his family. "The places one might look are places where there is a history of doing business," said one U.S. official familiar

with the investigation. A tantalizing but sili unsubstantiated him that tens of billions might be buried in the Swiss banking system came last year from a former financial adviser to Mr. Saddam named Jawad Hashim, who left Iraq in 1977. He provided the White House with a memo describing how Mr. Saddam and two other Iraqi leaders had established a secret account in 1972 into which 5 percent of Iraq's oil

"The money was to be held outside Iraq in Swiss banks," Mr. Hashim wrote, He explained that Mr. Sad-dam and other leaders of the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party wanted to accumulate sufficient funds, held abroad, to be used to finance their return to power in the event the party was ousted by a coup, or if the country were

Of the three men who initially controlled the account, only one is still alive: Mr. Saddam.

The Hashim memo had investigators eagerly anticipating the prospect of a huge slush fund. Based on recorded Iraqi oil sales between 1972 and 1990, Mr. Hashim calculated that the 5 percent fund might now total more than \$31 billion.

Mr. Hashim provided further clues about how to find

"Chase Manhattan was, as far as I recall, one of Iraq's correspondent banks in New York," he wrote. The 5 percent was regularly transferred to Switzerland via American financial institutions.

A Chase Manhattan spokesman said the company could not comment on relations with customers. Sources said, however, that the bank has no recollection of any such transactions.

The Hashim memo did not identify any Swiss banks that might have received the money. But Salah Shaikhly, a former governor of Iraq's Central Bank, recalled in an interview that during the 1970s, the Iraqi government did much of its banking in Switzerland with two giants; Union des Banques Suisses and Credit Suisse.

# **AMERICAN**

# **TOPICS**

#### Odds Are for Safety On a City Bus Ride The safest form of travel is by

city bus.

There is only one chance in 500 million of being killed on a bus ride of up to five miles (eight kikmeters) — which makes the bus 100 times safer than the family car, according to a new book, "What the Odds Are, A to Z

Odds on Everything You Hoped or Feared Could Happen."
The book, published by Har-perPerennial, says the odds of your being hit by lightning are I in 9,100; that your child will be a genins, 1 in 250; that you'll win a typical state lottery, 1 in 4 mil-

Quoting statistics compiled by the National Transportation Safety Board, the book says there is only one chance in 250,000 that a scheduled arrline flight will experience even the most minor of accidents. Of all scheduled flights, fewer than 1 in I.6 million are fatal to anyone.

#### Short Takes

The army officer whose Patriot missile hattalion guarded mili-tary installations in Riyadh during the Gulf War disagrees with recent criticism of the Patriot's performance in destroying Scud warheads. Precise proof of any and all hits or misses is unavailable, because "this was a war, not an instrumented test range," Lieutenant Colonel Thomas E. Smith writes in a letter to The Washington Post. He maintains that although at least 20 Scuds approached his area of operations in Saudi Arabia, no significant damage or injuries oc-curred. The traditional measure of military success is straightforward," Colonel Smith adds:

Charles Manson, mastermind of the 1969 merders of the actress Sharon Tate, who was pregnant, and eight others in Los Angeles, has been denied parole for the eighth time by unanimous vote of the three-member California parole board. Manson, 57, will not be eligible for another parole hearing for five years.

"Mission accomplishment."

#### About People

Since the markets seize on every syllable uttered by Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, he works extremely hard at being extremely circumspect about his inten-tions," The New York Times says. In periodic appearances be-fore. Congress, "he attacks mointains of economic statistics like a sialom skier, weaving from positive to negative to positive to negative, twisting advortly to a finish line marked with a banner reading 'Uncertain,' '

#### Surrounded by Junk? Take a Clutter Class!

A course on getting household clutter under control was the most popular one last year at the Learning Annex, a chain of adult-education schools around the country, Georgia Dullea of The New York Times reports. It claims more than 200,000 "clut-ter graduates." In bookstores, shelves sag with works on how to keep from drowning in a sea of possessions. Typical is "Clutter Control: Putting Your Home on a Diet" by Jeff Campbell, to be published by Dell next month at \$6.99.

Who takes the course or reads the books? "Some live in the fu-ture ('I may need this someday') and some in the past (This reminds me of someone or some-place I love)." Clutterers include people who keep "empty mayonnaise jars, instruction manuals for appliances they no longer have, single socks and gloves waiting for mates that never turn up, broken buttons, out-of-town and out-of-date phone books,

years ago." One reformed clutterer in New York, Marilyo Vondra, an opera singer, said happily that she had glimpsed the top of the coffee table for the first time in years.

keys to houses they lived in 20

Arthur Higbee

#### Unusual Bounty In Santa Barbara:

#### Water to Spare New York Times Service

SANTA BARBARA, California What a difference a year makes.

A year ago today, residents of California's central coast were bracing for yet another miserable, parched summer of brown lawns, unflushed toilets and short showers.

Santa Barbara, the hardest hit area in the prolonged Western drought, was even looking to import water from Canada by tanker.

Now, after heavy rains in February and March, the city's main reservoir is 5 feet (1.5 meters) from overflowing, and Santa Barbara has ended years of stringent wateruse restrictions.

It is about to mothball a \$30 In 1984 Discovery of the AIDS Virus million desalination plant dedicated only a few days ago and is even talking about selling its surplus wa-

But the picture is not so bright everywhere in the West. Welcome as they were, the heavy rains mostly fell in the wrong places, along the coast, where, except for the Santa Barbara area, there are almost no reservoirs to catch the water.

Still, there was enough new water to induce many California cities including Ventura, Los Angeles and San Diego - to end or relax conservation rules, and the two major irrigation projects have increased allotments to agriculture.

# (Continued from page 1)

revenues would be deposited.

many historic homes. sidewalks and shops were teeming with celebrants in Old West garb for the Western festival. People were knocked to the pavement by violent tremors that shattered large

people were injured and two cars brunt of Saturday's losses, there were flattened when the brick fawere reports of damage from cade of a shop in one of the town's throughout Humboldt County, a scenic, isolated region best known for its ancient redwood groves and

The state set a preliminary damage jolt also toppled chimneys and figure of \$3.5 million.

publicized fraud controversy in the

history of American science, which

began with a lawsuit filed by the

French government in 1985 over

the rights to the AIDS test devel-

oped by Dr. Gallo and his French

of Health report have not been made public. But a final version has

been reviewed and approved with

minimal changes by the agency's director, Bernadine P. Healy. The

document now must be approved

by James O. Mason, assistant sec-

retary of health and human ser-

Details of the National Institutes

#### **QUAKE:** Powerful Aftershocks Keep California's North Coast in Turmoil ripped porches and pillars from In Petrolia, a rustic sheep ranch-In October 1989, California's ing town of 300 not far from the most deadly recent temblor - the epicenter, at least 20 homes were Loma Prieta quake — struck the

store windows on Main Street. Two

thrown off their foundations. The

Washington Past Service

Gallo, one of the world's leading

AIDS researchers, has been cleared by the National Institutes of

Health of misconduct in connec-

The action vindicates Dr. Gallo,

who for years has maintained his

innocence against accusations that

he stole the AIDS virus from his

French collaborators and falsified

scientific data to enhance his repu-

tation. It also effectively ends the

longest running and most heavily

tion with his role in the discovery of

the AIDS virus in 1984.

WASHINGTON - Robert

buildings crashed down.

Officials temporarily closed the pushed from their foundations by main mad into Ferndale, and water, telephone and power service were unavailable to many residents fire destroyed the Petrolia General throughout the region.
While Ferndale endured the Store, which housed the settle- sured at magnitude 6.9, like Saturment's post office and gas station. The loss leaves residents an hour's

numerous turn-of-the-century At least two dozen restored Victorian homes - many of which are inns and were full of guests - were

U.S. Clears Researcher of Misconduct

struggling logging industry. Governor Pete Wilson declared a state of emergency in the county.

drive from the nearest services.

(Reuters, LAT, AP)

San Francisco Bay Area, killing 67

people and causing \$7 billion in

damage. That quake was first mea-

day's, but was revised to a 7.1.

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- Rain forests.

the tremors. In the heart of town, a

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# CAPITAL MARKETS

# **Fears of Strong Growth** Add to U.S. Bond Jitters

By Carl Gewirtz onal Revald Tribune

By David S. Brode Fears of S.

William has happened in the Whiteharm of the Brothest in the Whiteharm of the Brothest in the Whiteharm of the Brothest in the Brothest in the Brothest in the Commitments of the Cast grow in suffering seasonal marterly refunding.

The market always the market always ARIS—For traditional bond investors, valuing security and safety, this is hardly the time to consider new commitments. Continental markets are in a dither over the fast growth of Germany's money supply and the speciating strikes by public sector workers. And the U.S. market is suffering seasonal jitters in the run-up to the Treasury's the same of the same within the same of th

The market always gets nervous about how much paper the U.S. government will issue and whether it can all be sold without training interest rates to rise. Analysts estimate the Treasury will sell \$35 billion to \$40 billion of notes and bonds next week, raising up to \$12.5 billion in to available to months

new money.

But this time it is not just the size of the Treasury's appetite that could prove worrisome but also the background news as this week Washingion will report its initial estimate of first-quarter econom-

The consensus is that U.S. bond yields will have

Analysts say they believe growth could register as high as a 2 percent annual rate. If the figure comes in that high, it could trigger workes about higher inflation and deter investors from buying has dated fixed-coupon paper, resulting in yields being pushed up.
The consensus among analysts is that yields will have to rise.
Philip Braverman at DKB Securities in New York sees these

forces pushing the yield on the 30-year bond, which ended last week at 8.04 percent, possibly as high as 8.25 percent.

But, since he is convinced that activity in the first quarter was exaggerated by special factors -- exceptionally warm weather, an aberrant surge in exports and an acceleration in tax refunds - he views the expected rise in yield as a buying opportunity.

Mr. Braverman says he sees growth slowing over the coming two quarters and says that with "disappointing progress in the economy, moderate inflation, slowing money growth and continped financial distress, the Fed will ease further."

T N EUROPE, meanwhile, markets last week were jolted by the news that Germany's broad monetary aggregate, M-3, rose at a 9.7 percent annual rate in March. Following the 8.6 percent annual rate of increase in February, the latest data convinced the last of the optimists regarding an early easing in Rundesbank policy that money supply growth could not possibly reach the top end of the central bank's 3.5 percent to 5.5 percent target range before autumn.

"The number was a big disappointment, much worse than expected," says Hermann Remsperger, economist at BHF Bank

Although the latest data fueled fears that the Bundesbank may yet be driven to further tighten credit policy and drive up short-term interest rates, Mr. Remsperger dismisses such worries. A further tightening would not help restrain money supply growth, he says, since higher short-term interest rates would only pull more money into time deposits and therefore increase the growth m M-3.

"The best the Bundesbank can do for the foresecable future is to leave policy unchanged," he says.

The disappointment drove yields on 10-year German government debt up 10 basis points for the week to end at 7.99 percent, and similar increases were registered in France and Britain. Yields on Ecu-denominated paper rose 16 basis points.

The decline in bond prices largely remained driven by activity in the futures markets. But analysts remain concerned about the the anticipated decline in European interest rates and sell hold-

ings in the cash market. The one European market that fared well last week and seems poised to weather the continuing uncertainty is the British pound. The re-election of John Major, U.K. bankers say, makes Britain the most politically stable of the major European countries. In addition, as international investors had sold the pound in the runup to the April 9 election, there remains a heavy inflow to the currency as foreigners rebuild their exposure.

Hanson PLC's offering of £500 million of five-year notes last week stunned the market. It was the largest fixed-rate straight corporate Eurobond ever sold in any sector of the market, said Credit Smisse First Boston, the lead manager. And although the U.K. conglomerate is not rated, the paper was fully sold by the end of the week, after having been offered to yield 80 basis points more than comparably dated U.K. government paper.

CSFB cited strong foreign demand for the pound, a dearth of five-year paper and the high recognition of the Hanson name to

account for the success.

The relative underweighting of the pound in international portfolios was highlighted by a survey conducted by Merrill See BONDS, Page 9

# **CURRENCY RATES**

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# ast Week's Markets

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# IMF Seeks to Hold Russia to Reform Track

By Steven Murson

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — Imagine that you are going to invest the first \$45 billion of what could turn out to be a \$150 billion investment in a venture that relies heavily on leaders who might not stay in office longer than a few months.

How do you feel? Nervous - and so are the world's major economic powers.

Now that the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the major industrial nations have decided to take that risk with Russia and the former Soviet republics, their next task will be to keep the 15 republics on a tough diet of economic reforms.

Only days after unveiling an aid package that could turn out to be bigger than the Marshall Plan after World War II, the Western economic powers were warning Russia not to stray from its rigorous economic regimen.

While nodding approvingly at the democratic debate in the Russian Parliament session last week. Michel Camdessus, managing director of the IMF, nonetheless said the debate must end in one way. What is essential, he said, is "to strengthen the stance of adjustment" and not to dilute it if the IMF is to agree as soon as possible on a loan to

Russia, the key to a river of other international aid. Russian policy will determine when the aid starts flowing, and whether it keeps flowing, IMF officials say. If all goes well, money could be in the pipeline by early summer.

Mr. Camdessus said that, in a way, the IMF was going to do the same thing it had done in dozens of other countries around the world - only in the case of the former Soviet republics, the fund had to add a zero or two to the sums it was talking about.

The Group of Seven major industrial nations will meet Monday with Yegor T. Gaidar, the deputy prime minister and architect of the Russian economic reform program. Mr. Gaidar offered his resignation last week when the Russian legislature threatened his plans, but his resignation was not accepted. Even so, he reportedly had a bout of high blood pressure before setting out for the United States. On Tuesday, he will meet with the interim com-

mittee that governs the IMF. The central elements of the IMF plan for the Russian government are to free prices, eliminate subsidies, bring the budget deficit under control

and stop the explosive growth in the money supply.

The recent round of price increases was intended in part to soak up the huge amounts of cash in the hands of Russian consumers. But that goal could be thwarted if, in response to political pressure, industries raise wages and the central bank keeps the printing presses running full tilt.

Trump seem puny and crass.

dulge their secrecy and break tradi-

tional lending rules in an effort to

land an account with the fabled

trio. Now the impact of the lending

shortcuts is being felt even more

sharply than the missteps of others. Mr. Trump, for example, owed less than \$3 billion when he tottered

near bankruptcy two years ago. By contrast, of the \$20 billion in debt

Olympia & York and affiliates

hillion directly. The company is asking that more than \$5 billion in

bank loans be rewritten to give it

more time to pay interest and prin-

cipal, a spokesman for the Reich-

old, Olympia & York owes \$12

Reducing the money supply should enable the government to bring inflation down from 400 percent so far this year to less than 10 percent a month by the end of the year, IMF officials say.

Later in the year, when the ruble stops fluctuating by wide amounts, Russia could establish a stable rate of exchange with foreign currencies. With the support of the international stabilization fund, this rate would serve as an "anchor" for the economy, Mr. Camdessus said.

The weak link in the chain of action is the policy toward money supply. Much of the IMF's nervousness focuses on the Russian central bank, whose chairman, Georgi G. Matyukhin, last week said he was planning to expand money supply, the opposite of what IMF officials believe is needed. Once the IMF program is in place, the World Bank will follow with direct support to the agricul-

ture and energy sectors of the Russian economy The bank's goal will be to boost production in the two areas to close the \$38 billion gap between import needs and export revenue.

The oil sector is enough to solve any financial

crisis they (the Russians) might have," said World Bank President Lewis Preston. He said there are 33 undeveloped fields in Western Siberia. The problem is that no one is sure who really owns them. Resurrecting the rest of the economy in the former Soviet republics will be far tougher.

# **Ministers Fail** To Unblock Trade Impasse

'Sense of Urgency' Is Cited As Major Nations See Need For a Pact by July Summit

By James Sterngold

New York Times Service URABANDAI, Japan - The trade ministers of the leading industrialized nations attempted at a weekend meeting here to rescue the faitering talks on streamlining the global trading system, offering modest encour-agement but no new ideas for breaking the principal deadlock over rules for trade in agriculture.

The high-level delegations, representing Japan, the United States, the European Community and Canada, emphasized that the meetings were informal and not intended to draw up concrete proposals.

Kozo Watanabe, Japan's minister of international trade and industry, said a key achievement was "an acceptance of a sense of urgency" in the efforts to

complete the five-year-old negotiations.
But some officials made it clear that the discussions, held at this mountain hot spring resort north of Tokyo, only underscored the fact that the negotiations were entering a make-or-break period that would test the political will of all those involved.

The four top officials said they had discussed but decided not to set a formal deadline for the talks - 16 months after missing the first self-imposed deadline.

They admitted, nonetheless, that they had to either conclude the talks before a summit meeting of the seven largest industrialized nations in July, or abandon hope of concluding them this year, a situation that could heighten trade tensions and increase protectionist pressures around the world.

in Washington last week, President George Bush said after meeting Jacques Delors, president of the EC Commission, that some "new ideas" had been offered on overcoming the farm issues.

A European official disclosed here that Mr. Delors had indicated that the Community was prepared to show more flexibility on the issue of reducing the volume of its farm exports that receive subsidies. The head of the General Agreement on Tariffs and

Trade has proposed that the Europeans reduce the volume of agricultural exports that receive subsidies by 24 percent over the next six years. The Community had indicated it might be willing to reduce them by about 12 percent, but apparently is considering raising that figure to closer to 20 percent now.

In one tangible outcome of the discussions over the weekend, the ministers agreed to press their delegations to hammer out agreements on nonfarm areas, involving trade in manufactured goods and services. That way, if the farm problems can be resolved, a final agreement could be reached more quickly.

■ Japan Confirms EC Car Export Cut

**OMEGA** 

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A senior Japanese trade official confirmed that Japan would cut its car exports to the European Community by 6 percent this year, but he said it was "unfortunate" that EC officials had revealed the size of the cut last week. Reuters reported from Urabandai.

# Reichmann Aura: Fading Fast

By William Claiborne and Kathleen Day

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Four years
ago, Canada's Reichmann brothers reportedly sent an envoy to a major

millions of dollars. The loan was for the Reichmanns personally, not for Olympia & York Developments Ltd., the family-owned Toronto holding company through which the three brothers — Paul, Albert and Ralph -have built the biggest real estate empire in North America.

When the loan officer asked why the money was needed and requested a peek at the brothers' personal financial records, the envoy reportedly snapped that a Reschmann simply didn't answer such questions. The loan request was put in writing and, bearing only a Reichmann signature, bumped upstairs to more senior bankers. It came back approved.

The story, published in a Toron-

to newspaper and one of many similar unconfirmed tales about which the company will not comment, is part of the Reichmann mystique. That mystique has now been shaken by the sudden financial disarray in the brother's empire.

Bankers in Toronto say the family's reputation for a Midas-like business touch and unquestioned reliability has allowed them — or their lawyers - to walk into some of the biggest and most powerful banks in North America and obmore virtually on the spot, largely on their word and with minimal, if any, disclosure about the financial dition of the family or its busi-

The reputation was based partly on Olympia & York's phenomenal successes in real estate and partly on the brothers' conservative, lowprofile lifestyle, their almost courtly Old World bearing and secrecy, and their Jewish orthodoxy.

So when Olympia & York last month disclosed that it had a cash crunch so severe it faced possible

Frankfurt Notebook

German Taxpayers

Set Olympic Hurdle

The city of Berlin, anxious to usher in the millennium by hosting the Olympics in the year 2000, will have to win out over a host of other cities. But the biggest hurdles may be at home.

Amid mounting unification costs, the German Taxpayers League is an especially outspoken killjoy.

"All prestige items should be canceled," says Armin Feit, the league's president. "At this point we can only afford absolutely necessary things."

Finance Minister Theo Waigel, fending off a barrage of warnings to cut costs from the Bundesbank, the International Monetary Fund and politicians from France to the United States, has promised a "Sparidase weeks" bendest

"hard-as-nails" budget policy.

But Mr. Waigel has provided few specifics. So the taxpayers group

has given him a list of ideas on how to cut spending.

Mr. Feit says Germany can do very well not only without the Olympics but also without the planned Hannover world fair, garden

shows and subsidies by city governments for soccer leagues. While the cost-cutters are at it, Germany has "too many state limousines, receptions, trips, state secretaries and ministers," he says.

Hoechst's New Neighbors: Little Inspectors

Now, a new breed of inspectors is on the way.

Hoechst AG, one of the world's largest chemical companies, has

The city of Frankfurt has outfitted 10 grade schools with "ecology

laboratories" to help children develop proper environmental reflexes

by learning to measure acid rain and the nitrate content of the Main

Students at the Robert Blum Schule, in the suburb where Hoechst is located, will receive the first laboratory and have made contact

become used to dealing with Germany's strict environmental policemen, European Community regulators and political protestors.

erate in a massive restructuring of at least \$5 billion in debt, the announcement shattered an aura that has surrounded the Reichmann

brothers for almost three decades. Whatever the outcome, it is clear bank to ask for a loan of tens of that a new chapter is being written in a family saga that has taken many turns since their father, Samuel Reichmann, a Viennese egg exporter, fled central Europe ahead of the Nazis and began a meandering journey to Canada by way of

Britain, Spain and Morocco. Olympia & York's stumble and possible fall casts a long shadow

The banks would say, "We don't need to know too

much. These are the Reichmanns."

Robert Blohm, investment banker

over the already depressed international real estate markets, bank analysts say. The problems won't cripple the U.S. banking system or any particular American bank government and banking officials say. But it is another blow for the New York giants Citibank and Chemical Bank, which reportedly are owed \$500 million and \$200 million, respectively. And it pro-vides the biggest example yet of how recklessly some of the country's biggest bankers, bedazzled by the easy profit of loan fees, lent

Robert Blohm, an American investment banker who operates in Toronto and Montreal, said the Reichmanns had taken advantage of "a herd instinct among commercial bankers who just went along "The banks would say, 'Okay, as

long as we're secured, we don't need to know too much. These are the Reichmanns, after all.

#### **Chief of Barclays** With an international web of real **Expected to Resign** York and its affiliates have dwarfed rivals and made newly arrived property developers like Donald

LONDON - Sir John Quinton, chief executive of Barclays PLC, Britain's largest bank, will give up his post at the company's annual meeting on hursday, a source at the bank said Sunday. Bankers appreciated the Reichmanns' preference for shunning the Sir John, who also is chairman of Barclays, limelight and were willing to in-

nnounced Sunday that he would resign that post at the end of the year, saying that his departure had been planned for several months. He is due to give an official statement on Thursday. Andrew Buxton, managing director, is expected to take over the chief executive post on Thursday

and to succeed Sir John as chairman at year-end. Sir John has been blamed for a steep decline in profits at the bank, which has been criticized for ending too much to property companies and other businesses hurt by the recession. Barclays is one of the biggest creditors of Olympia & York Develop-ments Ltd., the troubled Canadian property giant. Barclays's pretax profit fell 30 percent in 1991, to £533 million (\$938 million), and Sir John said in February that bad-debt provisions were likely to emain high this year.

Sir John's planned departure from the bank after five years comes during a period of turmoil in the British banking industry. He is the third chief of one of Britain's Big Four clearing banks to leave his post.

Most of the \$5 billion has gone into the Canary Wharf project, a 71-acre commercial development Separately, Lloyds Bank PLC had no comment in London's once-derelict Dockon a published report that its board had approved lands district. The Reichmanns bea bid for Midland Bank PLC. (Reuters, AFP) See REICHMANN, Page 9



Each school will get a laboratory worth 4,000 Deutsche marks (\$2,425), compliments of a city council in which the Green Party is a East German Managers Prefer Stick to Carrot Managers in Eastern Germany are more likely to crack the whip on workers than their Western counterparts, according to a recent study. The study by the Wuppertal Circle, an association of German management institutes, maintains that the habits of East German managers, steeped in four decades of Communist central planning and rigid hierarchy, are dying hard even two years after unification. Nearly 70 percent of a sample of Western managers believe it is necessary to talk out a problem if possible, the study said, while that approach was cited by only 17 percent of a sample of Eastern The Easterners were nearly twice as ready to fire workers. Richard E. Smith

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(Continued on peri page)

# Rates Firm as Auctions Loom

# Sluggish Data Are Seen Aiding Treasuries

Compiled by Our Stuff From Dispatches NEW YORK Concern about the size of the Treasury's quarterly refunding announcement will continue to put upward pressure on interest rates this week, but any rise should be limited by signs that the economic recovery remains modest, analysis said. "All eyes will be on the quarterly refunding and what size is the package," said Anthony Chan, senior

#### U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

economist at Barclays de Zoete Wedd Government Securities Inc. "The market continues to have con-

cens about supply."

Mr. Chan estimated the package of 3- and 10-year notes and 30-year bonds, to be announced on Wednesday ahead of the auctions next week, would remain at the February level of \$36 billion. Other analysts estimated it could go up to \$37.75 billion, however.

Traders said the first indication of the refunding's

size would come on Monday, when the Treasury is shedded to announce its quarterly borrowing needs. The procent 30-year bonds of 2021 were offered late Friday at a price of 99 19/32, up 3/32 on the day, to yield \$113 percent. That was off slightly from 8.04 percent late Thursday but well up from 7.93 percent

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Brian Fabbri, chief economist at Midland Montagu, said some of the supply worries had already been discounted by the market, but he still foresaw weakness. "I would expect bond yields to go up. They could hit 8.10 percent," he said.

But Mr. Fabbri was expecting good news on Tuesday, when the first-quarter gross domestic product is due to be released.

Analysts were predicting GDP growth at a 1.9 percent rate, compared with 0.4 percent for the 1991 fourth quarter, Mr. Fabbri, who forecast a 1.5 percent rate, said anything below 2 percent "would represent a continued pattern of slow growth" and would show the "need for further monetary action at some point."

"Recent economic data have reinforced our view that the recovery will be sluggish," analysts at MMS International wrote in their daily market commentary. "And predictions of a robust recovery are losing

Mr. Chan said the National Association of Purchasing Management's index for April, which analysts ex-pected to edge up to 55 from 54.1 in March, would support a picture of slow recovery when it is released on Friday. "I think the NAPM is going to suggest contin-ued strength in manufacturing but not at the pace that we had previously thought," he said.

(Reuters, NYT) (Reuters, NYT)

# **BONDS:**

### More U.S. Jitters

(Continued from first finance page) Lynch. The poll covered 75 large fund managers: 34 in Europe, 22 in the United States and 19 in Japan.

The survey, taken before the U.K. election, showed that "87 percent of investors polled were either neutral or underweight sterling." By contrast, the poll also said that "investors have become substantially overweight U.S. dollars, with twice as many polled investors overweight (48 percent) as under-weight (24 percent)," Merrill said, adding, "The small share of under-weight positions suggests that the dollar is now approaching an over-

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bought condition."
The report said that "global fund managers may not have enough ammunition in their arsenals to power a further sustained rise in

"For the dollar to continue to climb, more and more investors will have to place bigger bets in favor of the currency. It appears, however, that investors have al-ready placed fairly large bets in favor of the dollar, and thus they might not want to increase their dollar exposure much further," the

report said.
"If there is a risk on the horizon, it is probably that investors would want to lighten up on their overweight dollar positions, in which

would trade lower." The most heavily oversold currency is the yen. Overall, three times as many investors are underweight yen (48 percent) as over-weight (15 percent)," the report said.

# Set-Aside Fund Keeps S&L Bailout Program Alive

By Stephen Labaton New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - While attacking Congress for delaying spending authority for the savings and loan bailout, the Bush adminis tration has managed to squirrel away more than \$2 billion to keep the operation going.

Most members of Congress, which approves appropriations for the Resolution Trust Corp., the agency that oversees the bailout of the savings industry, had assumed that the corporation ran out of money April 1. Administration officials have

said on many occasions that the RTC was out of money, and they, as well as agency officials, had not disclosed the fund's existence for fear that news of the \$2 billion fund would reduce any sense of urgency that could impel congressional ac-

Asked by a reporter what effect the stalemate over appropriations has had on the corporation's operations, the administration officials disclosed the existence of the fund. They said the \$2 billion came from an earlier spending measure and was enough to keep the agency going for a few months. I hate to say it, but \$2 billion is

not a lot of money," said Stephen Katsanos, a spokesman for the must comporation.

The money was set aside last autumn by the corporation because it feared that political gridlock on Capitol Hill would delay any replenishment of its funds. The \$2 billion has enabled the corporation to continue selling assets and seizing additional savings institutions since

authority expired. For all the secretiveness, there has been no suggestion of wrongdoing, and some members of Congress said they were surprised but not upset to learn about the money.

Congress returns Monday from a two-week recess but has shown no inclination to move quickly to provide new money. Some lawmakers and regulators said it could be weeks or longer before the trust corporation is given new money, and it is clear from their comments that the partisan bickering will con-

In interviews Friday, Democrats, Republicans and administration officials described no change in the political dynamics.

Always a difficult political issue. financing the highly unpopular bai-lout has run into a brick wall, even

though everyone acknowledges to provide more money. Bickering between the administration and House Democrats in this election

year, combined with an internecine Republican struggle, has blocked quick passage. The administration says the House should provide more money; the Democratic leaders say they will April 1, when most of its spending

not seek Democratic votes until the administration enlists strong Republican support, so that the Democrats cannot be singled out as the driving force behind the financing. The regulators said they debated

the tactical merits of setting up the \$2 billion fund and ultimately decided the fund would be needed because Congress had previously delayed acting on spending mea-"If you wanted to play brinks-

manship, this was unwise," said one senior bailout official who asked not to be identified. "But if you wanted sound policy, this was the only way Before the recess, the House

overwhelmingly rejected legislation to allow the trust corporation to spend \$17 billion that had been approved in November.

The \$17 billion remains unspent

# G-7: Nations Bicker Over Keeping Economies in Tune

deliberations to discuss plans for a Western aid package for Russia. Yegor T. Gaidar, a deputy prime minister and chief architect of the Russian economic plan, said on arrival here that he would try to reassure the West that the Russian government was preserving most key features of its free-market pro-

Mr. Gaidar said Russia was "doing enough" to deserve further

Western financial support.
At a preliminary private dinner on Saturday, where G-7 officials heard from the heads of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, the chief topic was concern over slippage in Moscow's commitment to stern economic measures, Finance Minister Donald Mazankowski of Canada said.

Meanwhile, Japan, in the one chink in the West's armor in its jousting with Moscow, remains reluctant to join in extending aid to Russia and the other republics of the former Soviet Union until it settles a dispute over the Kuril Islands off Japan's northern coast, which were seized by the Soviets at the end of World War II.

Nonetheless, the G-7 officials are expected to express their support on Sunday for a \$6 billion stabilization fund for the Russian currency that could go into effect after Moscow reaches agreement with the IMF on its economic program.

The latest sparring in the dispute tween the United States and the other key Western economic powers covers familiar ground. As far back as 1978, Washington has sought to prod Bonn and Tokyo to serve as more powerful economic locomoring weak periods of expan-

For U.S. policymakers, the risk now is that imports will soar, widening the politically sensitive trade deficit, as Americans take the lead in buying more of the world's goods.
Faster growth abroad would help sustain U.S. exports and absorb more output from other nations.

German officials, who reacted vehemently Friday to reports that David C. Mulford, a U.S. Treasury undersecretary, had criticized Bonn's heavy borrowing to finance German unification as an obstacle to lower European interest rates, sought to ease the tensions in ad-

vance of the G-7 meeting Sunday. Mr. Mulford, while emphasizing that he was not trying to prescribe specific German policies, had voiced widespread concerns on Thursday that the Bundesbank was being forced to maintain high rates because of Germany's loose fiscal

# Euromarts

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Sources: Liayda Bank, Reuters.

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Source: Euroclear, Cadel. case the dollar in all likelihood

To our readers in Vier You can now receive the IHT hand delivered to your home or office on the day of publication. Please contact: Morawa - Vienna. Tel.: 515 62 123

policy. The IMF last week echoed similar fears.

On Saturday, Horst Köhler, personal economic adviser to Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, described the dispute as little more than a family squabble.

Nonetheless, it is clear that the outside questioning of the current disjunction in German economic icy has struck an exposed nerve

in Bonn, Earlier, Mr. Köhler had said Mr. Mulford's comments "are

to be rejected in form and content." ■ Third World Fund Plan

Finance Minister Alexandro Foxley of Chile said the World Bank has proposed spending up to \$25 billion by the end of the decade on environmental protection in the Third World, Agence France-

#### REICHMANN: Mystique Ebbs although the Reichmanns had sup-

(Continued from first finance page) lieved it would become the premier financial center of a unified Europe, but in Britain's depressed real estate market, Canary Wharf has become the next thing to a white

The \$5 billion is secured directly by the Canary Wharf property or by Olympia & York shares in newsprint, energy and other companie a spokesman for Olympia & York and the Reichmanns said. The value of those shares has fallen dramatically in recent months, leading to speculation that bankers are demanding more collateral.

In addition, the Reichmanns are seeking a \$100 million short-term loan to shore up its Canadian operations, a \$175 million short-term loan and as much as \$612.5 million in long-term loans for Canary Wharf, the spokesman said. Commercial lenders to Olympia & York pledged million of dollars in new cash Friday, but stopped short of the amount sought by the compa-

ny, news services reported. In typical hard-bargain style, the Reachmanns are asking for these concessions while still refusing to heir books to b a meeting two weeks ago when the company sat down with nearly 100

Presse reported from Washington.

it was still not enough to make As in the past, the Reichmanns insisted, even while begging for help, that a bank should know evcrything about a property or other asset that secures the bank's loan,

would not be divulged. One Canadian investment counselor, who asked that he not be identified, said, "That's what got them into trouble. Nobody could find out what kind of shape their

other assets were in." But the Reichmanns' strategy may succeed. The banks can't afford to push such a large creditor into bankruptcy, banking experts say, and the banks could not find anyone better than the Reichmanns to lead their empire out of trouble.

"For a long while, people thought the Reichmanns walked on water when it came to real estate," said Paul A. Mackey, first\_vice Witter Reynolds Inc.

"There was a herd instinct. Now lenders to discuss its problems, the lenders will do everything to bankers came away grumbling that, keep Olympia & York intact."

#### **WALL STREET REVIEW**

Figures as of close of trading Friday, April 24.			
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DIVIDEND NOTICE

At the Annual General Meeting held on April 24, 1992 it was resolved to distribute a dividend of US\$ 0.10 per share on and after April 27, 1992 to shareholders of record on April 15, 1992 and to holders of bearer shares

By order of the Board April 24, 1992

THC (OTC) Japan Fund sicav Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable 16, Boulevard Royal, 2449 Luxembourg B.C. Luxembourg B 29213

DIVIDEND NOTICE

At the Annual General Meeting held on April 24, 1992 it was resolved to distribute a dividend of US\$0.20 per share on and after April 27, 1992 to shareholders of record on April 15, 1992 and to holders of brarer shares upon presentation of roupon № 3.

By order of the Board April 24, 1992

that Congress will ultimately have dition that it be used by April 1. The \$25 billion spending measure brought the total appropriations for the bailout to \$105 billion, not including interest costs and the cost of the rescuing institutions during the Reagan administration.

Counting those items, some government auditors have estimated the total costs at more than \$500 billion over 40 years.

Savings associations can still be seized and their assets sold, but the government cannot shut, transfer or sell many of the institutions without more money to cover the deposits of insured customers.

The bookkeeping in this process is so extraordinary," said Representative Jim Leach, Republican of lowa and a ranking member of the banking committee.

And Representative Charles E. Schurner, Democrat of New York, who is also a member of the banking committee, said: "It will wait until

agency really cries out that there is a crisis. The president says it's up to Congress. That means he's not governing. If he thinks we will pass it without some leadership from him,

he's wrong But John E. Robson, the deputy Treasury secretary, said there was little more the administration could

Why the hell are we responsible for coming up with a new approach when we have put in a bill of our own, and we came up with four others," he said. "The House has got to get up off its rear end and do it. They have a responsibility to do

Mr. Robson said the inaction by Congress was costing taxpayers \$2.5 million a day, based on the costs of running the 46 institutions now in government hands. Since the agency was created in 1989, it has rescued depositors at 651 insti-

#### MUTUAL FUNDS

n Funds: 16.83 17.42 29.80 11.76 11.69 unaval 12.50 NI 22.78 NI 9.03 NE 6.03 NI 19.93 NI 12.89 15.83 16.78 plied more information than ever. Selected Funds: AmSh p 17:27 SelSh p 20:57 USGov 9:31 but that information about how much else Olympia & York owes, to whom and under what terms 996 NL 13.15 13.42 16.18 16.51 10.06 NL 921 NL 19.27 19.46 9.73 NL 21.11 21.54 10.04 NL 19.42 19.62 103 Fds: 13,81 14,65 13,81 14,65 12,41 12,41 10,68 10,68 14,97 14,97 9,46 9,46 13,72 14,56 7,97 7,97 9,48 9,95 7,70 7,70 9,8 ModVI ST Bd 65: 18,77 NL 4,53 NL 5,80 NL 2,23 NI Growth 232 NL
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**投稿** 

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#### **WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW**

#### Amsterdam

board, with the CBS all-share index closing Friday at 210.70 points, up from 210.20 at the close of the previous week.

Turnover during the four-day trading week was 5.9 billion guilders, of which 2.5 billion was in equities. Turnover the previous week, which also had just four trading days, was 6 billion guilders, with 3.2 billion in equities.

#### Frankfurt

Stocks marked time during the post-Easter

trading week.

The DAX spot trend index shed 3.53 points, or 0.21 percent, during the week to close Friday at 1,745.70. The Commerzbank indicator fell 1.80 points, or 0.09 percent, to 2,003.80. Volume on the eight German exchanges to-

taled 22 billion Deutsche marks, up from 20.99 billion DM the previous week. Commerzbank analysts noted an absence of positive economic indicators and said the worsening labor atmosphere in Germany, with

strikes in the public sector to press wage claims,

also put investors in a cautious mood.

# Hong Kong

Positive remarks on economic reform in China by Prime Minister Li Peng boosted share

The Hang Seng Index rose 247.48 points, or nearly 5 percent, to close Friday at a record high of 5,330.17. Average daily turnover jumped to 3.446 billion Hong Kong dollars from the previous week's 2.145 billion dollars.

Mr. Li's remarks that China was gradually Share prices rose moderately across the shifting from a planned to a market economy drove the Hang Seng up to 5.287.78 on Thursday, when turnover hit 4.5 billion dollars - the third highest ever on the Hong Kong exchange.

#### London

Share prices ended the week slightly higher

following a rally on Friday.

The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100 index rose 4.4 points during the week to close at 2,643.00 on Friday. The FT-30 index gained 13.3 to 2.072.50.

Gains on Friday more than compensated for losses earlier in the week as traders shrugged off deficits in the trade and current accounts and a fall in retail sales in March.

#### Milan

Share prices posted slight gains amid linger-

ing political uncertainty.

The MIB index gained 2 points, or 0.20 percent, during the week to close at 1,002 on Friday. An average 30 million shares worth 85 billion lire changed hands each day.

Analysis said investors would remain cau-

tious until a new government is formed in Italy.

#### **Paris**

Share prices posted moderate gains in directionless trading. The CAC-40 index gained 6.7 points, or 0.30 percent, during the week to close

at 1,984.91 on Friday. Analysts said that investors were encouraged by the generally sound French economy and the recent appointment of Pierre Bérégovoy as

prime minister, but saw no signs of an early easing of domestic interest rates.

# Singapore

Share prices were mixed on the Singapore

stock exchange.

The Straits Times industrial index lost 2.25 points during the week to close at 1.408.36 on Friday, while the SES all-Singapore index edged up 0.56 to 383.74.

# Tokyo

Share prices fell on the Tokyo Stock Ex-change as futures-related arbitrage trading continued to dominate the market.

The Nikkei Stock Average of 225 blue chips closed Friday at 17,542,45 yen, down 38,24 yen, or 0.2 percent, for the week. The loss extended

the Nikkei's losing streak to eight weeks. Investors adopted a wait-and-see attitude as sentiment remained uncertain ahead of the meeting of Group of Seven finance ministers and central bank governors and the holiday-studded "Golden Week," which ends May 5.

#### Zurich

Profit-taking held down gains as the Swiss Performance Index gained 2.85 points, or 0.24 percent, during the week to close at 1,160.93 on Friday. Average daily turnover was a relatively high 600 million Swiss francs.

Analysts said they did not expect any great movement in stocks following a statement Fri-day by the central bank chief, Markus Lusser, that indicated no easing in interest rates,

# Beijing Companies Plan Stock Sales

BELJING — Five companies in Beijing may sell stock to the public this year for the first time, but officials say the capital is not yet ready to follow other cities in setting up a stock market, a state-run newspa-

per reported Sunday. The English-language China Daily said five Beijing enterprises have submitted applications for issuing share offerings to the State Council, China's cabinet, for a final decision after reviews by the central bank and the municipal government.

The companies comprise Liyuan, a cosmetics manufacturer, the Tianqiao department store, waste recovery firm Tianlong, a bus manufacturer and a high-technology firm.

U.S., Canada

*Agree on Beer* 

New York Times Service

TORONTO -- In a com-

promise aimed at avoiding a

trade war, Canada and the

United States on Saturday agreed in principle to ease the

restrictions that Canada im-

poses on imports of American

The talks that achieved the

breakthrough centered on

when Canada would open its

markets to American beer.

Washington had wanted ac-

by this summer; Ottawa want-

Under the deal, the two gov-

ed three years.

The newspaper suggested the companies could begin selling

stock to the public later this year. It said the offering would be the first to the public by Beijing enterprises, concrete economic reforms despite although companies in southern regions have already been allowed to issue shares.

But the China Daily quoted government officials as saying the shares would have to be traded at the country's pioneering stock ex-changes in Shanghai and in Shenzhen, the special economic zone that borders Hong Kong, since Beijing is unlikely to start its own exchange.

"The time is not yet ripe," said Dai Bin, financial markets division chief of the Beijing branch of the Chinese central bank.

She said Beijing "would wait and see until more laws and regulations guiding stocks and investments are formulated."

(Continued from page 1)

return to the bargaining table but

also blamed them for the impasse.

Mr. Seiters said the union's "irre-sponsibly high demand" had prompted "excessive expecta-

If unions succeed in pushing

through higher pay demands, econ-

omists fear they will set a minimum

benchmark for private-sector set-

tlements and keep inflation run-

If the government manages to

limit pay raises to 4.8 percent, it

lion Deutsche marks (\$1.2 billion), as well as keep private-sector raises

1974, lasted three days before

ning at intolerably high levels.

STRIKE: West Germany Braces

Beijing has lagged behind the calls from the senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, for bold new policies.

Although the stock markets in Shenzhen and Shanghai have received wide attention, they still trade only a handful of shares and remain an experiment in marketoriented economic reforms.

The government last week reportedly gave approval to the Shenzhen stock exchange to accept applications for listing companies

from outside Shenzhen. The China Daily said the northem cities of Shenyang and Tianjin are working toward opening stock exchanges. Three cities in the south are also preparing to establish mar-

The increasingly militant mood of the trade unions coincided with

a drop in the popularity of Mr.

Kohl's government. An opinion poll published by the weekly Der

Spiegel showed that support for Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic

Union and its Bavarian sister par-

ty, the Christian Social Union, was

For

THE MONEY

REPORT

Saturday

in the

(Reuters, NYT, UPI)

at its lowest since 1953.

(UPI, Reuters)

lion barrels a day as of 1995. The country's current production is slightly above 8 mil-

> The sharp rise has been the result of international market

tion of Kuwaiti production, to about I million barrels daily now, Saudi authorities have argued against a substantial decrease in their output.

quotas set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Coun-tries be determined solely by members' output capacity, "As such, Saudi officials are

said one expert, who

emirate of Abu Dhabi will spend \$5 billion next year to boost its capacity.

# American brewers will be given access to Canadian retailers by Oct. 1, 1993.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

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# Saudis Aim To Lift Oil Capacity

RIYADH - Saudi Arabia is preparing to spend \$30 billion to expand its oil production capacity, experts here

The kingdom hopes to match or surpass its produc-tion capacity ceiling of 10 mil-

lion barrels a day, against 5.5 million before the Gulf crisis.

requirements triggered by the sudden loss of supplies from Iraq and Kuwait. Despite a gradual resump-

The experts said on Saturday that Saudi Arabia would fight to ensure that production

determined to sensibly expand

# D

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# Capitals Leading Penguins, 3-1

Pittsburgh Penguins within one game of elimination, riding Dino Ciccarelli's four goals to a 7-2 victory in the Patrick Division semifinals of the National Hockey League.

With goaltender Don Beaupre and Washington's defense negating the NHL's scoring leader, Mario Lemieux, the Capitals took 2 3-1 series lead and can finish off the Penguins on Monday night in Landover, Maryland.

The Capitals are 5-1 on their home ice and 8-3 overall this season against the Penguins, who have nev-er rallied from a 3-1 playoff disadvantage in their 25-year history. Lemieux, who had three goals and three assists in Pittsburgh's 6-4 vic-tory in Game 3, didn't score until

the Capitals had bolted to a 4-0 lead. The Washington Capitals put the and the effect on the NHL's highdefending Stanley Cup champion est-scoring team was predictable. ford, Connecticut. Yvon Corriveau Penguins failed to score during sev-

en minutes' of power plays in the first period, enabling the Capitals to take a 3-0 lead on goals by Todd Krygier, Ciccarelli and Dimitri Khristich. Rangers 3, Devils 0: In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Mike

Richter, the Game 3 loser with a subpar performance, outdueled Chris Terreri this time to even the net goal with 19 seconds left to seal Patrick Division series at 2-2. Richter was clearly sharper than in Thursday night's 3-1 loss, making 33 saves for the second playoff shutout of his career. The only scores came on third-period goals by Jan Erixon, Paul Broten and Mike Gartner.

ADAMS DIVISION

Whalers 3, Canadiens 1: In Hart-With their big gun silenced, the and Randy Cunneyworth scored power-play goals as the Whalers dominated the first two periods with heavy hitting, and goalie Frank Pietrangelo made key thirdperiod saves. The series is tied at 2-

STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS

2. Murray Craven scored an empty-

second goal of the series 2:08 into overtime in Buffalo gave Boston a

Buffalo net. Donato was all alone and he shoveled a shot underneath goalie Tom Draper.

🖪 In games Friday: NORRIS DIVISION

North Stars 5, Red Wings 4: In Detroit, Todd Elik's deflection goal with 8:33 to play gave the North Stars a 3-1 lead in their series. Elik came off the injured list to play the hero's role for the North Stars.

Twenty-one seconds into Game 1.

Elik was checked into the boards by Shawn Burr and hurt his ribs.

He mixed the arm that the play use should be described in a 1:50 span broke a tie with 6:58 the victory.

Bruins 5. Sabres 4: Ted Donato's

He missed the next two games and

Tab vactet Friday night. wore a flak jacket Friday night.

Blackhawks 5, Blues 3; In St. 3-1 series lead to take back home. Louis, Missouri, Brian Noonan Vladimir Ruzicka, returning to the batted in a rebound for the game-lineup after a one-game absence. winner at 5:04 of the third period set up Donato, poking the puck to tie the series at 2-2. Jeremy for the first time in the game.

range that was stopped by goalie Curtis Joseph. Noonan's first rebound attempt hit the crossbar, but he knocked the second out of the air and into the net.

SMYTHE DIVISION

Jets 3, Cameks 1: In Winnipeg, Manitoba, goaltender Rick Tabaracci stopped 30 shots as the surprising Jets continued their mastery of Vancouver to take a 3-1 series lead. The Canucks were unable to find a solution to the disciplined, tight-

remaining in regulation as the Kings beat the Oilers and evened the series at 2-2. Coffey's power-play blast from the left point off a pass from Wayne Gretzky beat Bill Ranford to put the Kings in front

# Roenick skated in uniquiched, slipping past defensemen Rick Zombo and took a shor from point-blank New Zealand Victory Annulled

SAN DIEGO - New Zealand's victory over II Moro di Venezia of Italy in the America's Cup challenger finals was annulled early Sunday after a protest by the Italian boat's skipper, Paul Cayard.

For Dennis Conner, it was a mot day off after he fought back Saturday in the defender finals by steering Stars and Stripes to its second

victory in three days.

After a six-hour hearing, an in-ternational jury announced at about 1:30 A.M. local time on Sunday that New Zealand's victory on Saturday would be annulled because the Kiwis did not use their bowsprit in accordance with conditions set forth by the challengers' organizing committee.

New Zealand has a 3-1 lead in the best-of-nine series. The Kiwis need two more victories to clinch a

spot in the America's Cup match. On Saurday, Cayard sat deject-edly at the helm of Il Moro as he watched a huge lead dissolve in the dying wind on the challenger course. New Zealand, which had trailed from the start, found enough wind to cross the line 2:38 ahead of Il Moro.

Cayard, who has vehemently opposed New Zealand's use of a bowsprit while flying spinnakers, raised a red technical protest flag and later filed a protest.

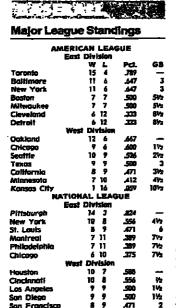
It was the second victory to be taken away from New Zealand. During a semifinal race, New Zea-land beat Il Moro by one second. However, umpires ruled that New Zealand touched the finish-line buoy and awarded the victory to Il Moro.

Stars and Stripes made a key

move on the first leg and beat Bill Koch's America3 by 2 minutes, 18 seconds on Saturday to cut America3's lead to 4-2 in the best-of-13 defender finals. The breeze died on the final leg of both courses, and Stars and Stripes literally rode the current across the finish line to complete the eight-leg, 20-nauticals, mile course in 3 hours, 27 minutes. 30 seconds.

In their race Friday, Stars and Stripes took a brief lead over America3, but there was nothing Conner could do to keep the faster boat astern. So he watched helplessly as a 16-second advantage at the second turning mark evaporated into a 45-second deficit at the third, then sailed long in the wake of the swift America3 for the rest of an otherwise fine and pleasant afternoon to lose by 3 minutes, 31 sec-

#### SCOREBOARD



Friday's Line Scores

AME	RICAN	LEA	SUE	
Konsas City	900	000	863-3	5
Terento	867	020	97x	8
Garden, Meac	hem (6),	Heat	an (8) ar	M br
fariane; Guzma	an, Henk	e (9)	and 8	ande
W-Guzman, 3-0	L L-Gar	don,	0-2 Sv-	Ha
(3), HR—Konso	s City, E	rett	(2).	
Chicogo	948	400	9819	9
Detroit	099	010	660—Z	2
McDowell Pa	il (8), Thi	gpen	(9) and	Kar
vice; Terreil, Ri	IIz (4), M	UTOZ	(9) and	Tef
ton, Kreuter (6)	. W-Mc	Down	IL 4-0. I	7
rell, 0-3, HR-D	etroit, To	ettlet	on (5).	
Texas		900	510—1	3
Boston		803	900-3	5
	(Sta loni	logs)		
Guzman and	Rodrigue	z, V	iols and	Pe
W-Viola, 1-2, L	Guzmi	m, 1-	2 HR-	Tex

Plesoc. Fetters (6), Nunez (8) and Surhoff; irmstrong, Show (6) and Alomar, W—Plesoc, -1. L—Armstrong, 0-1. HR—Milwaukee,

Dorling, Parrett (5), Gossove (10) and Hemand, Quirk (10); Smiley, Wilkis (7), Wayne (7), Edens (10) and Webster. W—Edens, 1-0. L—Gossave, 0-1. HR—Ookland, AkcGwire (9), Seetile 801 620 222—7 12 2 California 902 600 606—2 4 0 Figming, Jones (6), Powell (13), Harris (9) and Volle; Abbatt, Crim (7), Lewis (9) and Parrish. W—Fleming, 2-1. L—Abbatt, 1-2. MATIONAL LEAGUE

Physbaseth 900 616 110—3 12 5

900 816 119-3 12 8 900 901 190-2 7 1 Chicage 889 901 180—2 7 1 Palacies, Lamp (é), B.Patterson (7), Mason (7), Belinda (9) and Stausht; Jackson, Scanlan (a), Stocumb (9), McElrov (9) and Girardi. W—

Philodelphia 011 100 601-4 19 2

Yourne, Gibson (7), Whitehurst (8) and Sosser,
Hundley (6): Cox, Ritchie (6), Jones (7), WilItioms (8) and Doubton. W—Williams, 24. L.—
Whitehurst, D-I. NR—New York, Johnson (2).
Montreal 120 800 600-2 8 1

St. Louis 160 169 602-4 19 6
Nabhelz, Sompen (5), Passera (7), Londrum (8), Wetteland (9) and Felocher, Carone
(7): Olivares and Pagnazzi, W—Glivares, 2-2
L—Wetteland, 0-1,
Los Angeles 011 600 600-5 9 1
Son Francisca 001 600 620-3 7 1
Hersthier, Goth (8), McDowell (8) and Scioncia: T.Wilson, Hickerson (8), Hersdia (9) and
Momeoring, McRemora (9), W—Hersthier, 2-2
L, L.—T.Wilson, Hickerson (8), Hersdia (9) and
Momeoring, McRemora (9), W—Hersthier, 2-2
Los Angeles, Karros (2), Davis (4).

Hiroshim 12 5 0 766 —
Honshin 10 8 0 256 29

Los Angeles, Korros (2), Davis (4). Cincinnati 100 000 004 014 000 1—7 15 0 San Diego 800 000 140 010 000 9—6 11 1

San Diego on see the cits use big 11 1

(14 Senders)

Beicher, Ruskin (8), Dibble (8), Henry (9),
Charlton (11), Fester (12), Bonkheod (16) and
Oliver, Wrona (9); Harris, Myers (9), Melendez (9), Anderson (12), Rodriguez (13), Hernandez (15) and Santiaso. W—Foster, 1-0. L— Hernandez, 0-1. Sv—Bankhead (1).

Saturday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE 141 800 101—8 18 0 809 829 191—4 11 1 Coticed 141 809 191—6 13 9
Albinosota 809 829 191—6 13 1
Strosrski, Walton (a), Nelson (8), Honeycutt
(8), Eckersley (8) and Steinbach; Tasani,
Klaper (4), Guthrie (8), Aguillera (9) and
Horper, W—Strasrski, 2-0, L—Tapani, 1-2,
Sv—Eckersley (a), HRS—Oddand, Steinbach
(1); Minnesoto, Larikin (3), Lelus (1),
Batilimare 990 039 246—9 8 9
New York 908 608 206—2 19 6
McDonold, Frohwith (7), Florogon (7), Olson (8) and Holles; Johnson, Saringer (8), Gueltermon (8) and Nabes, W—McDonold, 2-0, L—
Johnson, 1-2, HR—Batilimare, Anderson (2).

Jonason 1-2 FIR—Sammore, Anderson (2).
Kamas City 913 996 996—4 19 1
Toreata 200 103 992—4 11 0
Magaante, Cu. Young (5), Boddicker (6) and
Melvin: Key, Hentjeen (6), Weils (7), D. Ward
(9) and Borders, W—Hentjeen, 2-0. L—
Cu. Young, 6-1. Sw—D. Word (4), HR—Kansos
(7), Met-Panolole, (3) Cu.Young, 6-1, Sv.—D.Word (4), HR.—Konsos Chy, McRevnolds (2).
Seathle 868 218 621—19 14 4 California 188 885 685 - 6 8 8 R.Johnson, J.Nelson (6), Schooler (8) and Volle; Grohe, Fray (5), Elchhern (7), Harvey (8) and Tingley, Partish (9), W.—R.Johnson, 3-1, L.—Grahe, 1-2 Sv.—Schooler (5), HRs.—Seathle, O'Brien (5), T.Mortinaz (3), California, Felix (2), Ganzales (3).

NATIONAL LEAGUE (Pithoone 1 4 6 Chicasa 980 686 68 1 4 6 Chicasa 980 686 68 3 1 Tomlin, Belixda (9) and LoVolliere; G.Madux, Assammocher (9) and Villenseva. W.—

dux, Assenmether (9) and Villanueva. W—
211 899 800 0—5 9 9 TomBn.4-0.L—G.Maddux,3-L.Sv—Belindo (5).
601 139 800 1—6 11 1 Las Autreles 806 809 000 1—7 10 2
(18 inclines) 5en Francisco 810 200 630 8—6 9 1

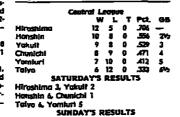
(10 immes)

Candiotti, McDawell (8), Candelaria (10),
Gott (10) and Sciascia; Burkett, Beck (3),
Hickerson (6), Jackson (8), Righetti (10),
Branilar (10) and Manwaring, M-McDowell,
3-2, L.—Righetti, 0-1, Su—Gott (2), HRS—Las
Angeles, Hansen (1); Sam Francisca, Williams (3), Thombson (3),
Haussten 800 900 900-4 1
Altania 901 909 900-2 5 1
Portugal, Boever (7) and Servats; Avery and
Berryhill W—Avery, 1-2, L.—Portugal, 1-2,
New York 301 918 900-3 7 9
Philadelphia 198 118 900-3 7 9
Philadelphia 198 118 900-2 4 0
Fertugales, Insign (7), Franco (7) and Husti-

Slocumb (9), McElrov (9) and Girard. W— Fernandez, Irmis (7), Franco (9) and Hund-pn, 1-8, L—Scanlan, 0-1. Sv—Belindo (4). key; Abbott, Schilling (8) and Lake, Daulton

(8). W—Fernandez, 1-2. L—Abbott, 0-4, Sw—Franco (3). HR—Philadelphia, Lake (1). Montreal site do coo de 600 69—1 8 1 St. Logis 988 698 698 690 600 61—2 15 2

17. Roles (14) and February (15). Sqmpon (12), Roles (14) and February (16). Sqmpon (17), Roles (14) and February (18). Le. Smith (9). Carberder (11). Worrell (13). Acosto (14), Fewisbury (16) and Pagnozzi. W – Fewisbury, 2-0. L.—Roles. D-1. HR.—51. Louis. Lankford (2). Christopti.



Yakutt 3, Hirashima 2, 11 Innings Talya 7, Yahirashina 12 Innings Chunichi 6, Harshina 1

SATURDAY'S RESULTS Nippon Hom 3, Orix 2 EDAY'S RESULTS

SUMDAY? Niepon Hom 5. Orix 1 Selbu & Lutte 4 Kintelsy 6, Doiel 3 FOOTBALL WLAF



Orkando 38, Frankfurt 0 Son Antonio 17, Birmingham 14

Top results Salunday to the 207.5-km Am Gold classic, from Heerlen to Maastri Netberlands: 1, Olat Ludwig, Germany, ses, 30 sec: seture. Beloken, some time: 1 Dmitri Kony Setuv, Bejsten. same hine; 1. Dinari Kany-shav, CIS, 2.1.4. Lean-Cloude Colditi. France. 2.1.7 S. Luc Rossan, Belgium. 2.1.7 6. Vadim Chobolikine. CIS, 2.1.; 7. Gilbert Ducks-Les-solle. France. 2.1.2 8. Gulda Bostemal, Italy. 2.1.9. Jelle Niklam, Netberlands, 2.1.10. Gert-

#### RASKETBALL **NBA Playoffs**

(Best-ot-5)
FRIDAY'S RESULTS

(New York leads series, 1-4) 16 22 15 29—75 ork 22 27 32 28—109 New York

32-24, Blanks 1-20-02. Bedford 3-48-84. Tokols 31-71 12-15 75.

New York: McDaniel 4-10-67 14. Oakley 3-4 0-4 & Ewing 19-21 4-5 24, Jockson 6-11 4-4 18. Wilkins 3-51-17. Starks 3-103-14. Moson 2-40-0 4. Vandeweigh 4-7 1-7 10. Anthony 1-2-2-4 Connaidson 2-2-0-04, McCermick 9-2-0-9, Winchester 2-3 0-1 4. Tokols 48-8 21-2-5 109. 2-Point goots—Defroit 1-3 (Augitre 1-2-1.) Thomas 9-1). New York 4-7 (Jockson 3-2 Vandeweigh 1-1, Starks 1-4). Fooled on—None. Rebounds—Oetholi 2-2 (Soley 5), New York 40 (Ewins 12). Assists—Defroit 23 (Dumars 5), New York 27 (Jockson 6).

A Lakers: Compbell 2-9-247, Green 3-90-4 0. Divoc4-10-2-10, Throatt-2-49-4-3. Show 4-9-4-8. Smith 2-4 14. Teogle 6-13-3-618. Brown 4-9-4-8. Smith 2-4

WESTERN CONFERENCE

WESTERN CONFERENCE
(Utuk heeds series, 1-4)
1.A. Clippers 22 24 18 22— 77
Utuk 23 27 29 38 77 29—115
1.A. Clippers: Nortmon 5-83-4 13, Mornalon 7-14 2-4 17, Smith 5-13 2-2 12, Harper 5-11 1-1 12.
Grant 1-20-02 Polymics 1-20-02, Rivers 8-14-55
23, LEdwards 4-1 3-7, Young 0-10-00, Vought 3-5-2-7, Kimble 9-0-00, Tooles 38-78 17-21 97. Wish: B.Edwards 2-6 6-4 10, K.Molone 12-20 8-12 32. Ecton 3-3 9-4 6. Stockton 3-7 4-5 18, J.Molone 12-19 9-492, Corbin 4-7-0-88, Erown4-6 4-12, Benoti 1-30-02, Rudd 1-10-02, Crowder 2-3 9-8 4, Murdock 9-0 0-0, Thornton 9-1 0-0 0. Totals 4-7-8 27-3 315.

3-Point goals—Los Angeles 4-5 (Rivers 2-2, Horper 1-1, Vought 1-1, Young 0-1), Utab 0-1 (B.Edwards 0-1). Fouled ast—None. Rebounds—Los Angeles 38 (Smith 9), Utah 4-6 (K.Molone 10), Assists—Los Angeles 22 (Rivers 5.), Utah 32 (Stockton 21). Ulah: B.Edwards 2-8 6-6 10, K.Mai

Son Antonio 36 25 23 27—111
Phoeniz 27 27 39 24—117
Son Antonio: Cummings 14-23 2-4 30, Royol Sea Autosio: Cummings 14-22 2-4 35, Royal
23 2-2 6, Carr 9-15 1-3 19, Effect 8-13 3-3 22.
Strickland 8-12 4-5 20, Green 1-5 8-0 2, V-Johnson 1-5 8-0 2, Pressay 1-1 8-0 2, Tucker 2-2 8-0 4.
Totals 49-79 12-17 111.
Phoesis: Cebofics 8-14 1-2 17, Perry 8-2 8-0 0,
Lang 1-4 0-0 2, Hornocak 8-18-4-5 21, K-Johnson
19-20 4-7 24, Moierte 9-16 6-6 25, West 3-3-3-2 8,
Necily 8-0-8-0 0, Chombers 3-9-2-38, Burit 5-7-2 2
12, Totals 47-93 21-27 117.
3-Polat 9-osts—Son Autonio 3-4 (ERIoti 3-4),
Phoenix 2-7 (Hornocak 1-1, Matjerte 1-3, Chombers 9-1), Found out—Carr, Rebounds—Son
Antonio 44 (Cummings 12), Phoenix 44 (Caballos 9), Austitis—Son Antonio 19 (Strickland 9),
Phoenix 25 (K. Johnson 17).

# SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Reston Levels series, 2-4)
Indiana 34 27 27 14 18—112
Reston
Series 31 18 27 16 17—119
Indiana; McCloud 1-5 4-4 4, Parson 12-23 6-4
32, Thompson 2-6 9-0 4, M Williams 7-16 1-2 17, 22. Thompson 2-6 9-0 4. M. Williams 7-14 1-2 17. Miller 5-9 8-8 20, Schrempf 4-13 19-11 19. Smits 1-3-2-4. Fierning 3-4 0-6-6. Davis 2-20-04. Totols Miller 57 5 1-13:24 Fleming 3-0-56-Liova-1-3:24 Fleming 3-0-56-Liova-3-53 31-33 112. Parties: Gemble 9-21 1-219, Pincioney 0-3-4-6 Rogaley 13-22 13:22 35

2-100-04 Let 9-29-03, Anderson 2-62-24, Addison 2-7 0-9 5, Feitt 1-2 0-0 2, Totals 38-71 17-72 94. Cieveland: Nanco 7-145-6 19, Sanders 7-10-2 2 16, Dougherty 8-31 13-14 29, Kerr, 47-0-8. Price5-185-6 15, Williams 97-2-14, Enia 1-40-0 2. Brandon 1-31-22, Battle-3-9-8-16, James 6-2-8 06, Ferry 1-7-8-9-2, Phillis 2-4-0-8

3-Point goots- New Jersey 3-9 (Petrovic 1-2,

WESTERN CONFERENCE
(Portland leads surfex, 24)
L.A. Lokers 16 21 18 24—77
Portland 25 25 28 23—61
L.A. Lokers: Compbell 2-73-77, Groen 3-70-8
6. Divoc 4-192-2 10, Threatt 2-79-0-4. Scott 5-74-4
14. Teople 3-13.8 Grown 4-8-8-8. Smith 2-4
2-5. Holers n. 2-0.0 n. C. T. Robbroom 2-4-0-8. 1-2 5, Holey 0-2 0-0 G, C.T.Ru Sportow 1-3 2-2 4. Totals 31-80 15-22 79. Purituad: Kersey-4-11 5-6 13, Williams 3-73-3 Perfend: Kersey4-115e 12 Williams3-73-3

9. Duckworth 5-16 1-3 19, Druxier 7-20 92 15,
Perfer 6-113-4 15, Alane 4-9-6-110, C.R.Robbison5-100-0 18, Eryant 1-40-92 Windley 1-20-92,
Abdelnoty 2-40-0, Cooper 1-10-92 Pack 0-509 0. Totals 6-98 12-19 101.
3-Point seats—Los Angeles 2-4 (Scoti) 2-2,
Threath 0-1, Smith 0-1), Perfend 5-4 (Alane 2-3,
Drezier 1-3, Porter 0-1, Whothey 8-1), Found
out—None. Rehoustis—Los Angeles 49
(Compbell 12), Perfend 69 (Wilkiams 12), Assists—Los Angeles 18 (Divoc. Sportow 4),
Portiond 27 (Porter 6).

(Series fied, 1-1) 29 31 18 23—10 25 29 30 31—115 Golden State 25 29 30 31—115 Sentifie: Cope 44 0-0 8 McKey 5-9 6-7 16. Septife: Cope 44 0-0 8, McKey 59 67 16, Kennp 5-147-817, Poyton 3-11-0-6, Pierco 3-82-2 8, McAillign 49 1-2 11, Bentomin 1-3 1-2 3, Johnson 9-20-3-72, Brown 1-52-2-5, Borros 1-3 8-0 3, Conition 9-1-2-2, Trotals 3-67 24-28 191, Golden State: Higging 1-3-0-9, Maillin 7-46-7 20, Lister 2-51-1, S. Hordway 9-16-57-22, Owens

6-134614. Garling 24448, Mor challonis 6-104-818, Alexander 240-04, Askew 6-30-08, Hill 1-2 8-2 2. Elie 7-10 7-5 17, Totals 4248 28-42 115. 3-Point wais—Serfile 5-18 (McMillon 2-5, Barras 1-1, Brown 1-4, Johnson 1-4, McKey 5-1, Benjamin 6-1, Pierce 0-2), Golden State 3-7 (Hardaway 2-4, Elle 1-1, Higgins 8-1, Mullin 9-(Hardaway 2-6, Elle 1-1, Higgins 6-1, Mullin 9-1). Fooled out—Ackey, AcAllian, Re-bounds—Seatile 54 (Kemp 19), Golden State &1 (Owens 12), Assists—Scattle 24 (Plerce 7).

All Blocks 26, World XV 15 All Blocks won series, 2-1

#### HOCKEY Stanley Cup

DIVISION SEMIFINALS (Best-of-7) FRIDAY'S RESULTS NORRIS DIVISION

Alfonesists
First Period — I. Defroit, Shepport 2 (Chloson, Corson), 3:48 (pp), 2. Alfonesets, Tipordi 1 (Gogner, Debleu), 7:05. 2. Defroit, Shepport 3 (Probert, AcCrismon), 10:25. 4. Defroit, Chloson 1 (Shepport, Probert), 16:38 (pp), 2. Defroit, 15:25 (pp), 2. Defroit, 15:25 (pp), 2. Defroit, 2. Defroit

Chlasson 1 (Shepaard, Probert), 16:38 (pp.), Second Period - A,Minnesota,Moderno 3 (Elit, Hutcher), 10:11, 6, Defroit, Shepaard 4 (Pro-bert, Rocine), 15:08, 7, Minnesoto, Show 2 (Barden), 16:58, 6, Memerado, Beltows 3 (B.Smith: Thorad), 18:43 (pp.), Tilled Period-9, Minnesoto, Elik 1 (Ludwig), 11:27, Shefs on goal—Detroit (on Minnesoto, Ca-sey) 14:13-11—40, Minnesoto (on Riemdonu, Cheveldoe) 31-12-6—29, (Series Ried, 2-2)

St. Louis

First Period—1, St. Louis, Hull 3 (Shomehon, Jonney), 7:44 (ap). 2. Chicogo, Roenick 2 (K.Brown), 11:29 (up). 3. Chicogo, B. Suther 1 (Smith, Matteau), 14:09 (ap). Second Period—4, Chicogo, Matteau 1 (Grotham), 1:27. 5, St. Louis, Ghes 1 (Ron Sother, Emerson), 14:57 (ap). 4, St. Louis, Ghes 1 (Ron Sother, Emerson), 14:57 (ap). 4, St. Louis, Ghes 1 (Ron Sother, Emerson), 14:57 (ap). Third Period—7, Chicogo, Noothan 3 (Roenick, K.Brown), 5:04. 5, Chicogo, Hudson 2 (Larmer, Kravchok), 15:15.

Shelts on goal—Chicogo (on Joseph) 15-10-12—37. St. Louis (on Bellour) 44-7—19.

SMYTHE DIVISION (Winnipey leads series, 3-1)

Vancouver 8 8 1—1

Venctover
Witestow

First Paried—1, Winnines, Denvidov 2 (Clousson, Steen), 8:52. Second Paried—2, Winnines, Housiey 1, 6:26 (pp.). Third Paried—3, Winnipes, Housiey 1, 6:26 (pp.). Third Paried—3, Winnipes, Steen 2 (Okosson, Housiey), ;27 (pp.). 4, Venctouver, Fergus 2 (Sandlois, Betroch), 8:47.

She's en yead—Venctorver (on Taberneci)
124-10—31. Winnipes (on McLand) 9-11-6-26.

J. Les Augules

Les Augules

Les Augules

1 1—3.

Edmonton, Mellonby 1

Edmonton 1 1 1—1
First Period—1, Edmonton, Methody 1
(Klime, Beronett, 13:82 (pp), 2 (m Angeles,
Robitofile 2 (Sandstrom, Coffer), 19:00 (pp),
Second Pariod—3, Edmonton, Monson 1,1:82,
Tetrafferind—4 Los Angeles, Coffery 4 (Greizky),
13:82 (pp), 6 Los Angeles, Coffery 4 (Greizky),
13:82 (Promonton, 13:83, 7, Edmonton, Domontouses 3 (Michola, Murrhy), 14:14.
Shots as equi—Los Angeles (an Ramord),
14:10-8—32 Edmonton (an Hredey) 7-7-9—20.
SATURDAY'S RESULTS
PATRICK DRVISION
(Series Hed. 2-2)
N.Y. Rossers

New Jersey 9 8-6 First Period—None. Second Period—None. Third Period—J. New York, Ericon 1 (Messi-er), 4:14. 2, New York, Broten 1, 8:27. 3, New

(Boston Jeads series, 3-1)
Boston
3 1 9 1-6
Boston
2 1 1 6-4
First Period—L. Boston, Wesley 1 (Poulin, Jureous), 3:30. 2 Buttols, Howerchash 1 (Presiew-law), 4:30. 3, Bustols, LaFontoire 4 (Bodesr, Howerchash, 4:20 (Ps), 4. Boston, Colons 4 (Docto, Wiemer), 11:44 (pp), 5, Boston, Murroly 1. (Protest Howers), 13:44 (pp), 5, Boston, Murroly 1. (Protest Howers), 13:45 Second Boston, Murroly 1. (Octes, Hynes), 13:91, Second Pa log, Juneau 2 (Octes), 2:38. 7, Suf chuk 1 (La Fontolina tot, Juneau 2 (Cores), 2:36. 7, Sumaio, Anarey-ciuli 1 (La Fontaline, Wood), 1:4. 6. Thirt Pert-ed—8, Buffolo, Presley 2 (May), :55. Overtime— 9, Baston, Donoto 2 (Rusiciae, Helman), 2:96. Shots on seal—Baston (no Droper 1,7-41— 19, Buffolo (on Alcoe) 19-7-13-1—31.

SOCCER

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION
Willem 11 Tithury 2, RKC Woodslik 1
FC Groningen 0. PSV Eledinoven 3
De Groutschap Doed. 1, MVV Moostricht 1
FC Utracht 0. Ferrenoord Rotterdom 0
Fortuna Sittard 4. FC Votendom 1
Sports Rotterdom 1, SVV/Dordnacht 90 1
FC Den Hoop 5. Roda JC Kerkrode 3
Atox Amsterdom 3, VVV V Venio 1
FC Twente Einschede 1, Vitesse Arnstem 2
Steedings: FSV 56; Alox Amsterdom 50:
Ferrenoord 65: Vitesse 30; FC Graninoso 30:
Ferrenoord 65: Vitesse 30; FC Graninoso 30: Stondings: PSV St; 'Alox Amshrdom St; Paythood d5; Vileses 39; PC Granifages 31; PC Tworks, Sporta and Roda JC 34; RKC, FC Utracit and MVV 31; Willer III 39; PC Volen-dom 21; Paytura Sitherd and SVV/Dordracht'9 25; PC Den Hoog 22; Granischop 21; VVV 10.

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION EWELTH FIRST DIVISION
Chelson 1, Arsendi 1
Coventry 1, West Ham 0
Crystal Poloce 1, Sheffleid Wednesday 1
Luten 2, Asten VIIIa 0
Adanchester Chr 2, Notis County 8
Roratich 1, Wenbledbij 1
Notflagham Forest 1, Queens Park Rompers 1
Southampton 1, Oldrenn 0

Nothingham Forest J, Queens Park Roingers 1 Southameton 1, Oldhom 0 Toffenham 3, Everino 3 Liverpool 2, Manchester United 0 Leuds 3, Sheffield United 2 Shandings: Leeds 77 points; Monchester United 75; Sheffield Wednesday 74; Arsenol 87; Manchester City 67; Liverpool 63; Nothan-hom Forest 57; Sheffield United, Aston Villa and Crystol Polace 57; Chelsee 53; Tattenham and Southameter 52; QPR and Oldhom 51; Evertocodd Windbledon 59; Norwich 45; Coven

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

GERMAN FIRST DIVISION
Workenscheid T. FC Nurembers 1
Fortuna Duesseldorf I. Dynamo Oresden 3
Hazza Rostack & VIL Bochum 2

Homa Restock & Vft. Becham 2
VfB Stuttport 4. Borussio Derfauntd 2
Borussia Meenchen, 1. Bovern Munich 1
Bayer Levertussen 1. Elektrock Frankfert 3
MSV Dulsburs Q. Homburs SV 1
Korlsruhe 2. Kolsersloutern 1
Werder Beremen 1. FC Colosine 3
Schelke 1. Stuttsorter Kickers 2
Steelfauss: Frankfurt Stuttsort and Derfmund-Sp Bayer Levertussen 41; Kobserslautern
and Nuremberg 39: Colosine 37: Warder Bramen and Nuremberg 39: Colosine 37: Warder Bramen and Kurstruhe 35; Bayern Munich 32;
Homburg SV and Barussia Meench 31; Schelke
and Dringma Dresdert 30; Warterscheld, Honsa
Rostock and Vft. Bachum 37: Dulsburg and
Stuttgerter Kickers 28; Fortuna Duesseldort 22.

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION Torino 2, AC Milion 2 Atokanto 0, Romio 1 Bort 2, Ascoll 1 Coellort 0, Napoli 0

Verong 2, Florenting : Shandings: AC Miles 47 points; Juvernus 44; hapell 37; Terino 3e; Parma 34; Lezio, Somp-doria, Remo and Ister 32; Fogola, Alakania and Genod 27; Florestino 28; Costlori 25; Bart. 21; Verona 19; Cremonese 17; Ascoli 12

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION Tenerite 2. Barcelone 7 Real Burges 1. Albocate 1 Real Mallarca 4. Departive Coruna 2

Reni Malinca 4, Desortivo Coruna 2
Esponal 3, Lagranes 8
Reni Zarugata 3, Sporting Gilen 1
Reni Zarugata 3, Sporting Gilen 1
Reni Coviedo 1, Sevilia 0
Alfelica Madrid 3, Athletic Bitbon 1
Cassuca 1, Reni Valladiolid 1
Valencia 4, Cadiz 8
Reni Sociedod 2, Reni Madrid 47 points;
Barraniana and Atletico Madrid 44; Valencia
35: Reni Sociedod 37, Albaceta 84; Reni Zaro

TENNIS

MONTE CARLO OPEN Semifinats Aaron Krickstein (16), U.S., def. Garon Proic Creatio, 6-1, 6-1; Thomas Muster, Aus-tria: def. Armad Boetsch, France, 7-5, 6-4.

BARCELONA OPEN

SANCELONA OPEN
Semifimats
Manica Seles (1), Yugaslavia, def. Manuela
Malesva-Fragnitere (4), Seritzeriand, 4-5, 4-1,
Aranha Sanches-Victoria (2), Saola, def. Conchillo Martinez (3), Spala, 6-1, 6-2. Final Seles def. Sonchez-Vicaria, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3,

Muster del, Krickstein, 6-1, 6-1, 6-1,

Davis Cup ASIA ZONE, GROUP 1

In Montania

Betraia 2, Septi Arabia 1

Isaan Abdel A'al, Bahrola, del. Othman

A'ad,42,4-1; Bedr Moulabil, Saad Arabia, del.

Chilipb Chilipb, 4-4-4; Abdel A'al and Abderretenna Chilab del. A'ad and Mounail.4-2,7-5; iron 3. Kuwali 4 Mohorrom Ködoel del. Arman Acinwak, 7-5, 6-4; Mashate Saleh del, Khaled Roched, 6-8, 6-4; Saleh ood Kambiz Jovan del. Khaled Ach-lananii and Roched, 6-4, 3-6, 6-2.

Lehange 2. Gefor 1

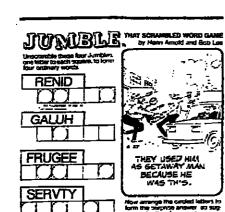
Aymon A'zmi, Gotor, def. Husseln Bodred-dine, 4-3, 4-4; Korim Khouri, Leboron, def. Nosser Khoeff, 7-6-52; Roymond Kothours and Khouri def. A'zmi and Kholfi, 6-2, 6-3.

THAN THAT!

#### DENNIS THE MENACE



"COME AN' LOOK ' SOMETHIN' IN THE FRIDGE IS GROWING A BEARD!"



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# **PEANUTS**

**BLONDIE** 





REASON?



WHATEVER I THEN DO SEEMS TO DON'T DO SEE HER THOSE



BETTER









TO SEE SOME

CIVILIZATION!



REQUEST PASS







# CALVIN AND HOBBES

AND NOW. HERE IS HIS

ROYAL HIGHNESS!







I WANT ANOTHER

EYE PUT IN MY FOREHEAD.

THEM UP!

WIZARD of ID

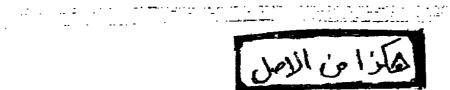




GARFIELD



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# SPORTS BASEBALL

# Propel the Rangers Past Red Sox, 3-1

Bobby Witt worked out of two and Mel Hall hit a sacrifice fly off bases loaded jams and Juan Gon-zalez homered as the Texas Ranges ended a four-game losing streak with a 3-1 victory against the Red Sor on Sanday in Boston in the first game of a doubleheader. Witt (2-2) gave up seven hits, struck out four and walked four in

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seven innings. The Red Sox left AMERICAN LEAGUE

eight runners in scoring position in the first six innings, and left 13 namers on base in the game. Gonzalez, in a 3-for-15 slump, put Texas ahead against Matt Young (0-2) with a two-out drive

into the screen in left-center field in Brewers 9, Indians 4: In Cleve-land, Darryl Hamilton drove in four runs for Milwankee, three of them with a home run during a six-

run fourth inning in the first game Chris Bosio (1-1) allowed one nm and six hits in seven unings, striking out six and walking none. The right-hander bounced back from a bad outing at California a week earlier in which he surren-

dered eight runs in four innings. Bosio lost his shutout bid when Mark Whiten homered in the seventh, breaking a string of 22 scoreless innings by Milwankee pitchers. The Indians scored three un-

carned runs in the eighth. Yankees 3, Orioles 1: In New York, Roberto Kelly doubled home the go-ahead run in the eighth and sent the Yankees past

Andy Stankiewicz opened the eighth with a single and scored on Kelly's double off Jose Mesa (1-2). Kelly advanced to third on second

#### Steinbrenner Pays To End Final Suit The Associated Press

NEW YORK - Twenty-one months of litigation caused by George Steinbrenner's removal from control of the New York Yankees has come to an end with the third

and final lawsuit being dropped.

Leonard Kleinman, the team's former chief operating officer, dropped the suit in U.S. District Court on Friday after receiving a grand slam and Scattle held on to heat California at home in Ana--brenner. Commissioner Fay Vincent had said he would not enteruntil the suits disappeared.

Mike Flanagan.

Steve Howe (3-0) was the winner. White Sox 7, Tigers 6: In Detroit, Robin Ventura had three hits. including his first home run of the season, and Chicago left the Tigers 0-8 at home. Detroit, 6-5 on the road this year, has its longest losing streak at Tiger Stadium since a nine-game skid during the 1975 season.

Greg Hibbard (4-0) won despite allowing six runs in 5% innings. Donn Pall pitched 2% shutout in-nings and Bobby Thigpen finished for his fifth save.

Eric King (1-3) continued the string of awful games by Detroit starters, giving up five runs on eight hits in just 2½ innings.

Twins 8, Athletics 4: In Minne-arabic makin Pat Mahamar stroit

apolis, rookie Pat Mahomes struck out 10 in five innings and Pedro Munoz hit a three-run homer. Mahomes (2-0), making his third mafor league start, gave up five hits and walked three. He got the victory when Minnesota scored four times in the bottom of the fifth. helped by shortstop Mike Bor-

The Twins had two out in the fifth inning of a 44 game when Kirby Puckett's ball skipped in front of right fielder Jose Canseco and went past his waving glove to the corner for a triple. Puckett, who had three hits, scored when Bordick fielded Chili Davis's grounder, but bounced the throw past first baseman Mark McGwire.

Brian Harper singled and Munoz followed with a homer over the baggie in right-center against Dave Stewart (1-2).

■ In Saturday's games, three of which were rained out: Athleties 8, Twins 4; In Minne-

apolis, Willie Wilson drove in three runs while Terry Steinbach homered, doubled and singled in his first game off the disabled list as

Oakland roughed up Kevin Tapani. Bine Jays 6, Royals 4: In Toron-to, Roberto Alomar reached bese for the ninth straight time with a two-run single in the sixth as the Blue Jays railied to beat Kansas

City. Orioles 9, Yankees 2: Brady Androve in a derson homered and drove in a career-high five runs as Baltimore

heim. Randy Johnson nearly squandered all of an early six-run

# Annula Witt and Gonzalez Colts Pick Emtman and Coryatt 1-2 in NFL Draft

NEW YORK - Steve Emitman, the All-American defensive lineman from the University of Washington. was the top pick Sunday in the Na-tional Football Association draft, taken by the Indianapolis Colts.

The Colts, who also had the secand choice, wasted little time in selecting Texas A&M linebacker Quentin Coryatt with the pick acquired from Tampa Bay in a trade for Chris Chandler.

Indianapolis got to take Emtman, a 6-foot, 4-inch, 290-pound (1.93meter, 131.5-kilogram) tackle, because of a 1-15 record last season.

The junior became the second straight defensive lineman taken at the top of the draft. Last year, Dal-las took Russell Maryland of Miami. Emman also was the second years to go first. In 1990, Indianapolis took quarterback Jeff George, a innior from Illinois.

Eric Dickerson's stormy four-and-a-half-year stay with the Colts ested in Klingler, Buckley and Vin-Pric Dickerson's stormy fourended when he was traded to the cent, then traded the eighth choice

Los Angeles Raiders for a fourth-and an eighth-round draft pick. Second up were the Los Angeles Rams, who also needed defensive help and took Sean Gilbert of Pittsburgh, a lineman who should bolster an anemic pass rush.

The Super Bowl champion Washington Redskins made the first draft-day deal, sending two first-round choices (Nos. 6 and 28) and a third-rounder to Cincinnati for the Bengals' No. 4 first round pick and their third-rounder. The Redskins used the No. 4 on the Heisman Trophy winner, receiver-kick returner

smond Howard of Michigan Next, Green Bay settled for Terrell Buckley, the All-American defensive back from Florida State, an underclassman and, like Howard, a superb kick returner.

The Bengals, after moving down two spots, went for Houston quarterback David Klingler. Miami selected cornerback Troy Vincent of Wisconsin next.

to Atlanta for the Falcons' second
No. 1 pick (19th overall), a secondever selected. number and a fourth-rounder.

Atlanta then bolstered an already decent offensive line by taking Stanford tackle Bob Whitfield, rated the best blocker in the draft. Whitfield's college teammate, fullback Tommy Vardell, was select-

its full 15-minute allotment. Seattle went for Ray Roberts, a tackle from Virginia.

ed by Cleveland, which used nearly

With the 11th choice, Pittsburgh grabbed another blocker, Leon Searcy of Miami. Miami, having already taken

Vincent, then went for more defensive help by taking Georgia Tech linebacker Marco Coleman.

The Patriots next dealt for the 13th choice and got a third-rounder from the Cowboys for the 19th choice of the opening round, which the Patriots had gotten from Atlanta earlier in the day, a secondrounder and a fourth-rounder.

New England then made Eugene Chung, a tackle from Virginia

The New York teams were next. First came the Giants, who took tight and Derek Brown from Notre

Dame, a player the Jets also coveted. The Jets followed by drafting tight end, Johnny Mitchell of Nebraska, The biggest player selected on the first round was Clemson defen-

sive tackle Chester McGlockton, 6-4. 337 pounds. Dallas, with a pick acquired from Atlanta through Philadelphia and Green Bay, went for corner-

back Kevin Smith, the second firstrounder from Texas A&M. With all the wheeling and dealing, the Falcons actually wound up re-acquiring the 19th overall pick they had traded to New England in

ving up for Whitfield. Before Atlanta used that choice San Francisco bolstered its secondary with Dana Hall of Washington, a sprinter and hurdler who can play safety or cornerback.

The Falcons' next pick was running back Tony Smith of Southern

New Orleans selected Indiana running back Vaughn Dunhar The Chicago Bears, expected to

bolster their crumbling offensive line, instead went for Ohio State defensive end Alonzo Spellman, another underclassman. San Diego, which could use help at receiver and in the secondary.

instead added bulk with Chris

Mims, a defensive lineman from Robert Jones, a big-play linebacker from East Carolina, was

Dallas's second selection in the opening round.

derclassman selected in the opening round. He went to Denver with the 25th pick.

State, was selected by Detroit to eighth and 12th selections.

Kansas City, with the 20th overall bolster the Lions' pass rush. Buffachoice, took Tennessee safety Dale lo followed with tackle John Fina of Arizona, whose stock rose rapidly in the past month.

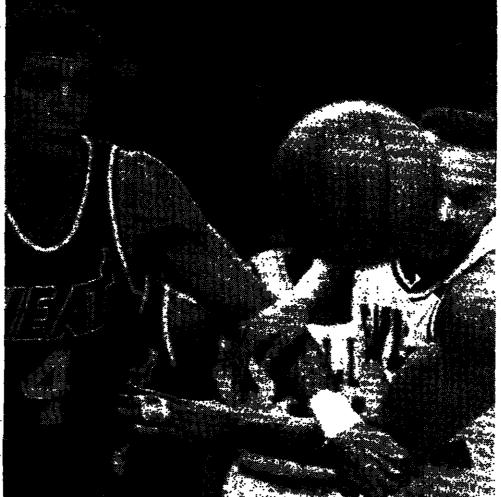
The final pick of the opening round, by Cincinnati, was Darryl Williams, a spectacular defensive back from national champion Mi-

The Eagles disclosed Sunday that they had failed to sign quarterback Craig Erickson after selecting him in the 1991 draft, so the former Miami

player was available again this year. The Minnesota Vikings traded the 1989 defensive player of the year, Keith Millard, to the Scattle Seahawks on Saturday, giving up a star of yesterday for a chance to

draft a player who can help now. Dallas and Cleveland swapped Tommy Maddox, the quarter-back who left UCLA after his seven draft choices Saturday in a sophomore year, was the 10th undeal that gives Dallas a higher second-round pick and a fifth-round choice. Cleveland gained five picks.

Before the deal. Dallas had the Robert Porcher, a strong defen-sive lineman from South Carolina round. Now the Cowboys have the 12th and 24th choices in the second



Rony Seikaly lost the race for a loose ball to the Bulls' Scott Williams as the Heat hit a cold spell. 28-12 lead.

# Bulls Win, 120-90, to Push Heat to Brink of a Blowout

Michael Jordan continued his ost-season rampage Sunday in the National Basketball Association with 33 points and 13 rebounds as the Bulls put the Miami Heat one loss away from elimination in their first playoff with a 120-90 victory

Jordan, who had scored 46 points in the Chicago's Game 1 victory on Friday night, was backed Sunday by Scottie Pippen's 30 points. The defending NBA champions can oust the Heat with a victory Wednesday night in Miami. If a fourth game in the best-of-five series is necessary, it will be played in Miami on Friday.

Rony Seikaly led the Heat with

26 points and Glen Rice added 15. But Miami never threatened after the first few minutes.

There were three ties in the first four minutes before Pippen broke the last one to put the Bulls ahead, 10-8, and start a 12-0 run. The Heat went scoreless for three and a half

The only snag in the Bulls' offense came when Jordan made it 24-12 and the shot clocks went haywire. There was a delay of about five minutes and play was resumed without the clock with the stadium announcer giving a "10 seconds" to go warning.

A minute later, the clocks were

He scored the next four points for a

Long and a 3-pointer by Steve the series.

Smith made it 32-20 after one quar
Cavaliers 118, Nets 96: In Rich-

ton, John Bagley, who barely survived the cut during training camp, matched his career high of 35 points and handed out 15 assists,

NBA PLAYOFFS

Two baskets by Miami's Grant The Warriors pulled even at 1-1 for

field. Ohio, Mike Sanders hit six straight shots in the first quarter and Brad Daugherty finished with 29 points as the Cavaliers trounced New Jersey for a 2-0 series advantage. Cleveland, which hasn't won a playoff series since 1976, sent the Nets to their 10th consecutive play-

In other games Friday:

Trail Blazers 101, Lakers 79: Ke-

Warriors 115, SuperSonics 101:

Jazz 115, Clippers 97: Karl Malone scored 32 points and John Stockton had 21 assists as the Jazz spoiled the Clippers' first playoff appearance, in Salt Lake City, Utah. Winning at home is nothing new for the Jazz, who had an NBAbest 37-4 record at the Delta Center during the regular season.

Suns 117, Spurs 111: In Phoenix, Dan Majerle scored 25 points, including two go-ahead free throws with 31 seconds left. The Spurs kept the game close despite the absence of their star center, David Lakers' 79 points were the fewest Robinson, who will miss the entire

series with a thumb injury.

Knicks 109, Pistons 75: Mark Jackson scored 14 of his 18 points

# Homers by Pendleton and Berryhill **Give Braves 3-2 Victory Over Astros**

Terry Pendleton and Damon Berryhill hit solo home runs and Ous Nixon, in his third game back from a drug suspension, knocked in the go-ahead run as the Atlanta Braves beat the Houston Astros, 3-2 in Atlanta

Nixon capped a two-run fourth with a run-scoring single off Pete Harnisch (1-3) to give the Braves their second victory in a row. It was only the second time this season Atlanta has won two in a row. Pendleton extended his hitting streak to seven games with his first home run of the season in the first

inning off Harnisch, the first the right-hander had allowed this sea-

son. Harmsch gave up seven hits. walked mone and struck out three Marvin Freeman (2-1) picked up E victory with 1% inn ings. He took over for Bielecki in the fifth with runners on first and second and one out and got Pete Incaviglia

to bounce into a double play. Philles 5. Mets 4: in Philadelphia, John Kruk's RBI single capped a two-rum rally in the sev-cuth as the Philadelphia took two of three games in the series with New York. Phillies rookie starter Andy Ashby was hit by Mackey Sasser's hard liner on the right Sasse's hard liner on the hand in the fourth inning and hand in the fourth inning and broke his right thumb. He will be sidelined a minimum of two

Dwight Gooden left after six inwith a 4-3 lead. Mariano Duncan led off the seventh with a single off reliever Wally White-

DULLICES NUMBERS

put the Phillies ahead.

is, Missouri, Chris Haney pitched a five-hitter for his first major-league shutout and had a two-run single. The Expos raised their record to 8-Haney (2-1) walked one and

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Moises Alon, who was 3 for 3, added an RBI single in the third, singled in the fourth and doubled and eventually scored on Marquis Grissom's groundout in the sev-

■ In Saturday's games: Cardinals 2, Expos 1: In St. Lou-is, Missouri, Bob Tewksbury, a starter who was pressed into relief service in the 16th inning Saturday night, pitched two scoreless innings

The 5-hour, 6-minute game was cannati. Bip Roberts tied his caree the Cardinals' longest since a 19-inning game against Atlanta on May 14, 1988.

Swindell, acquired from Cleve

hurst (0-2) and Dave Hollins
follwed with a run-scoring double.
Kruk, the NL's leading hitter at
406, then singled up the middle to

Expos 6, Cardinals 0: In St. Lou-

struck out eight, getting Rich Ged-man on a called third strike three times. Hancy drove in two runs in the Expos' three-run third off Rheal Cormier, making him 2 for 6 on the season with three RBIs. He was-2-for 27 last season with one

and drove in the winning run as the Cardinals defeated Montreal in 17

Pirates 1, Cubs 0: Randy Tomlin land in an off-season trade, allowed pitched three-hit ball for eight in- five runs on nine hits in six innings.

Tomlin joined Bill Swift of San Francisco as the only four-game winners in the National League.

Dodgers 7, Giants 6: In San Francisco, pinch-hitter Mitch Webster's bases-loaded sacrifice fly with one out in the 10th won the game for Los Angeles, Matt Wiliams hit a three-run homer in the eighth off Tom Candiotti to tie the score at 6-6, breaking a 4-for-41

Braves 2, Astros 0: In Atlanta. Steve Avery pitched a four-hitter for his first victory this season as the Braves ended a three-game losing streak. Avery struck out four and walked two and lowered his ERA from 4.67 to 3.08 with his

third major league shutout. Mark Portugal allowed both runs and four hits in six innings. Mets 3, Phillies 2: New York's Sid Fernandez pitched three-hit ball and struck out 11 over 6%

nnings in Philadelphia. Fernandez, who struck out 10 in 5% innings in his last start against Montreal, fanned every Phillie in the starting lineup except Lenny

Reds 11, Padres 5: In San Diego, Greg Swindell survived a five-run fifth for his first victory with Cincinnati. Bip Roberts tied his career high with three RBIs for the Reds, Swindell, acquired from Cleve-

02-356-0200 (Westam pertion)

# Surge Beats Monarchs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches David Archer threw four touchdown passes, including three to Carl Parker, powering the Sacramento surge to a 31-26 defeat of the Mon-

archs Sunday in London in a World League of American Football game.
The victory raised Sacramento's season mark to 4-2, while London fell to 1-4-1 in its last game of the season before its hometown crowd. Barcelona 20, Ohio 10: In Barce-

lona, Adrian Jones intercepted two

passes and blocked a punt that was recovered for a touchdown as the Dragons defeated the Ohio Glory. Barcelona (5-1), the winner of five straight, opened a three-game lead over Frankfurt in the European Division with four games to

play. Ohio fell to 0-6. New York-New Jersey 34, Montreal 11: In Montreal, Cornell Burbage returned a kickoff a WLAFrecord 101 yards in the first quarter, sparking the Knights to victory over the Machine.

The Knights (2-4) trailed 3-0 on a 31-yard field goal by Bjorn Nittmo, before Burbage's electrifying score. ■ In Saturday's games: Orlando 38, Frankfurt 0: Joe Howard Johnson had nine catches

> as the Thunder crushed the Galaxy in Frankfurt. San Antonio 17, Birmingham 14: In San Marcos, Texas, Mike Johnson threw for one second-quarter score and safety Chris Oldham returned an interception for another to lead the Riders.

for 156 yards and two touchdowns.

#### SIDELINES

# Forsbrand Wins Cannes Golf Open

CANNES, France (Combined Dispatches) — Anders Forsbrand, the leader after the third round, hung on to defeat fellow Swede Per-Ulrik Johannson by one stroke Sunday at the Cannes Open golf tournament. Forsbrand sank an 18-inch (45-centimeter) birdie putt on the final hole to beat his younger compatriot as both cared a three-under-par 70. Colin Montgomerie of Scotland was third, three strokes back.

• Rocco Mediate came from five strokes behind to take a one-stroke lead with a three-under-par 69 in the third round Saturday of the Greater Greensboro Open in North Carolina. He was a shot ahead of Tom Byrum, Brad Faxon and Mike Reid.

In Nashville, Tennessee, golfer Cathy Gerring remained in stable condition Sunday with burns on her face and hands caused by wind-fanned flames from an alcohol burner that shot across a buffet table as she waited in line at the Sara Lee Classic on the LPGA Tour. (UPI, Reuters, AP)

**WBO Titlist Jailed on Drug Charge** SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (AP) - The World Boxing Organization flyweight champion Jose de Jesus was charged Friday with selling cocaine to an undercover police agent in the city of Guayama on Jan. 9. Bail was

set at \$150,000. In San Fernando, California, undercover narcotics officers arrested the former major league outfielder Derrel Thomas and booked him for investi-gation of purchasing 10 kilograms (22 pounds) of cocaine. Thomas, 41, now a high school baseball coach in Los Angeles, played for six major league teams, mostly as an outfielder and in a utility role, from 1971 to 1984.

# For the Record

Mike Pigg, the defending champion from the United States, won the World Cup triathlon —a 1.24-mile (2-kilometer) swim, a 39.75-mile bike ride and a 9.94-mile run — Sunday in Surfers Paradise, Australia. (AP)
Carl Lewis and Leroy Burrell led the Santa Monica Track Club to a
world record of 1 minute, 19.11 seconds in the 800-meter relay Saturday in Philadelphia, breaking the 1:19.38 mark set by Santa Monica in 1989. (AP)

Golden Horse Cup at the Guangzhou Derby; it was China's first major horse race since the 1949 revolution.

(Reuters)

Paul Hoddinson of England floored Steve Cruz of the United States in the third round Saturday in Belfast, keeping his WBC featherweight title. (AP)

Park Young Kyun of South Korea retained his WBA featherweight crown Saturday with an 11th-round knockout in Seoul of Japan's Koji

Sudden Blessing, ridden by Mongolian jockey Za Na, won Sunday's

Chris Enbank defeated John Jarvis of the United States in Manchester, England, on Saturday to keep his WBO supermiddleweight title. (AFP)

# Celtics 119, Pacers 112: In Bos-

three baskets in overtime. The Celtics took a 2-0 lead over the Pacers in their series. It was the Celtics' 10th straight victory and their 17th in 18 games, and it extended their winning streak at Boston to 19

vin Duckworth led the way for Portland with 19 points and nine rebounds as the Blazers blew open the game with a 15-1 run in the third quarter in Portland, Oregon, and took a 2-0 series lead. The ever allowed by the Blazers in a

In Oakland, California, Mario Elie, in the third period and led a deciwho played just five minutes in sive 23-2 spurt in a record-setting Game I and not at all in the first half Saturday, ignited Golden State with 17 second-half points, including 12 in the third period, when the ver, while New York set a team Warriors outscored the SuperSon- record for fewest points allowed in ics 30-18 to take the lead for good. a postseason game.

# **European Grand Prix Meets**

Are Moving to Ban Krabbe Krabbe, whose four-year suspen-

federation in a controversial ruling this month, will be banned from told the Norwegian newspaper the DN Galan meet and other Grand Prix competitions, an official of the July 2 meet here said. We have decided to not invite

sion was lifted by the German track

the Swedish newspaper Expressen. "I've talked to other [Grand Prix] organizers and they won't allow her to compete either."

May 2-3 in Stockholm to discuss a STOCKHOLM - Katrin "total boycott" of the German star, Expressen reported. Svein-Arne Hansen, promoter of the Bislett Games in Oslo July 4.

any Grand Prix organizer who would invite Krabbe. Krabbe, the 1991 world champion her," DN Galan spokesman Per- at 100 and 200 meters, and team-Anders Persson said Saturday in mates Grit Breuer and Silke Möller the Swedish newspaper Expressen. were suspended Feb. 15, because of suspicious drug tests in South Africa.

The International Amateur Ath-

letic Federation will meet May 29

Dagbladet that he did not know of

### Representatives of major Euro- in Toronto and is expected to make pean Grand Prix meets will meet a final decision on the Krabbe case. Papin 'Secret' Out: It's Milan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches MARSEILLE - Jean-Pierre Papin has confirmed the worst kept secret in soccer, his move to AC Milan, just before helping Olympi-

que Marseille win its fourth consecutive French league title. Papin. 28, is going to Italy for \$14.3 million, according to club sources. France's leading scorer, he confirmed the transfer in a speech chester United's 2-0 loss in Liverto a packed Velodrome Stadium pool handed Leeds the English just before heading in the first goal in Olympique Marseille's 2-0 victory Saturday night over Cannes. ering after a heart by-pass opera-

Bohan is now on loan to Bari in the

 French striker Eric Cantons will Monday sign a three-year con-tract worth \$1.4 million with Leeds United, his lawyer, Jean-Jacques

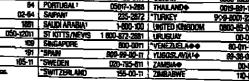
Italian league.

An own goal by Sheffield United's captain Brian Gayle and Manleague title Sunday. Liverpool's manager. Graeme Souness, recov-Marscille's president, Bernard tion underwent further surgery be-Tapie, said AC Milan would be cause of bleeding in his chest, giving up Croatian striker Zvoni. doctors said Saturday. mir Boban, 23, as part of the deal.

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# On the Cold, Freudian Trail of Lucy R.

ARIS - Every so often a writer gets a really neat idea: something that is simple and original and fun. Cecily Mackworth's really neat idea was to research the life of Miss Lucy R, the Glasgow-born governess who late in 1892 came to Berggasse 19 in Vienna to consult young Dr. Sigmund Freud and who is case number three in Breuer and Freud's "Studies on Hysteria."

Lucy's problem was olfactory hallucinations: She was plagued by the smell of burned pudding. After a few sessions she smelled cigar smoke instead. Freud was still using hypnosis, augmented by inducing what he called a state of concentration by applying pressure to the pa-tient's forehead. He wrote that at that time he did not

#### MARY BLUME

submit cases of hysteria to a deliberate and searching investigation of their neurotic sexual foundation, but he did announce to Lucy R., "I believe you are in love with your employer." To which she meekly agreed.

Miss Mackworth began to wonder how this foreign governess came to Freud, why he never again referred to her case, and why so little is known about her when more celebrated cases such as Dora and the Wolf Man have been easily identified. Her idea was to do some digging in Vienna and write a book called "Lucy R. One of Freud's Lesser Known Patients.

I thought it would be fun," she said in the apartment in the Marais section of Paris where she has lived for many years. "Of course it didn't turn out that way at all." She was unable to find out even Lucy's real name, all possibly useful records having disappeared in the great fire of 1945, but she did rediscover Vienna, where she lived as a journalist in 1946 when - it is not impossible - Lucy

might have been eking out her last obscure years.

The book that emerged is called "Lucy's Nose" (published in England by Carcanet). It combines an imaginative reconstruction of Lucy's life with Mackworth's own stay in postwar Vienna, a city in which so much, as in the lives of Lucy and Freud's other patients, is repressed.

The book is finally about memory — Vienna's famous and convenient amnesia, what Mackworth calls its resolute blindness - and the burden of memory itself. "I'm quite old now." Mackworth says. "Things have changed so much, it becomes a weight remembering what things used

Her previous book, "Ends of the World," is about places that ceased to be or were radically changed after she had been there so that they exist only in memory -Palestine just before the birth of Israel, postcolonial Morocco, prewar Paris and meetings with Henry Miller at the Villa Seurat, wartime London with the Free French and Dylan Thomas. T. S. Eliot and Nancy Cunard.

Journalist, literary critic, biographer and novelist, Cecily Mackworth has written on subjects ranging from Mallarmė for the literary review Horizon to Sugar Ray Robinson, with whom she rode around Paris in a raspberrycolored car. She has been a constant wanderer, bitten early by what she calls the travel bug, who has spent most of her life in France.

She was raised in Wales and Somerset where she rode to

hounds, was educated by governesses, wrote what she describes as horrible little poems, and was in a state of restless revolt. On the advice of an aunt, Lady Rhondda, she was sent to study journalism at the London School of



The writer Cecily Mackworth, and Sigmund Freud at Berggasse 19: Imagining what the doctor left out.

Economics and suffered from feverish boredom which

She was sent to a Swiss sanatorium where she met and married a Belgian who, although pronounced cured, suf-fered a fatal relapse and left her widowed at the age of 26. She later married the Marquis de Chavannes La Palice, a Frenchman who had been brought up to think he was the heir to great riches and turned out not to be. They founded a trailer camp in Normandy, which she greatly enjoyed,

and she was widowed again 10 years ago.

Cecily Mackworth was led to the subject of "Lucy's Nose" not so much by what Freud wrote as by what he left out. "My own theory is that he was in some way connected with Lucy's employer and that he must have felt that he had to be careful not to say too much." Freud does write that Lucy found her job because her employer's late wife had been related to her mother in Glasgow and from this Mackworth infers that, like Freud, the employer and Lucy's mother were Jews.

Lucy's father, she suggests, might have been a Scottish sailor who died at sea and she concludes that Lucy's hallucinatory smell of cigar smoke was connected not with her love for her employer but with her absent father. In

other words, Freud got it wrong.
"That's what I think," Mackworth says, "and I also think Freud must have known it because he was a clever old thing. If you read the study, he seems never to have known that she hadn't got a father, and yet that isn't ossible. He must have asked questions.

Mackworth thinks Freud may have been somewhat bored by Lucy, not as interesting a case as, say, Fraulein Elisabeth von R., who suffered excruciating pain in the thighs at the mention of certain sensitive topics. The little governess, she writes, was unflamboyant, un-Viennese,

and she and Freud were not comfortable with each other. Mackworth imagines Lucy lying stiffly on Freud's couch, wondering what to do with her hands and legs. When Freud hypnotizes her she announces, "But I am not asleep" — Freud was not a gifted hypnotist — obliging him to use other methods to learn why she was afflicted by the persistent odor of burned pudding.

The Lucy of "Lucy's Nose" is a slightly stubborn, feeton-the-ground young woman not given to self-inquiry.

After nine weeks of treatment, Frend asks her if she is still in love with her employer. "Yes," she replies, as Frend reported. "I certainly am, but that makes no difference. After all, I can have thoughts and feelings to myself." Was Lucy as resigned as she led Freud to suppose, Mackworth asks. Probably yes, there having been no alternatives to her life. She imagines Lucy and her employer living on in the big house in their stiff formal way, Lucy

gradually taking over the managing of things and perhaps living on through the bombings of 1945. The fictional Lucy and the real Lucy may be the same or

they may be totally unlike: it doesn't really matter. Her story has been blended into what Mackworth calls the bright chaos of memory — memories of turn of the century Vienna, of the ruined Vienna of 1946, and of the aged baron whom Mackworth met there and who serves as a link between the two worlds.

"It seems to me that I have really been writing mostly about Time," Mackworth writes. "Time wavering between the girl Lucy and Lucy the old maid; between the young uncertain Dr. Freud and a later Freud, sure of himself knowing he must be right; between the young, gay, cruel baron and the sad old man, wondering what he has done with his life. And I am there, too, stage by stage, because, try as I may, I cannot quite keep myself out of the affair."

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### LANGUAGE

# Whacking the Metonymic Suits

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Wearing his usual Western attire — a plaid shirt, jeans and a quilted down waistcoat - a former rodeo rider named Cy Baumgartner paid a visit to the St. Louis Art Museum and made an interesting discovery: the horseman in "The Bronco Buster," a bronze by Frederic Remington, was wearing his spurs upside down.

When the real broncobuster (now one word, on the analogy of gangbuster) pointed out this gaffe to the curator, his embarrassing revelation was received with a disdain bordering on condescension. Baumgarmer, who now drives an 18-wheel truck but retains his interest in the Wild West, cheerfully waved off the frigid attitude of the museum official with "Tve been ied to by stats all my life."

This episode was recounted to me by Eliot Porter of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch with the suggestion that I explore "the metonymical use of suit." He enclosed an early citation in print of a 1984 A. P. Laserphoto

#### Although a suit can be an executive of either sex, the term is more often applied to men.

(formerly wirephoto) of a bunch of executives marching with briefcases, beneath the title "Suits in Step." First, he is right about metonymy, pronounced muh-TAHN-uh-mee, which is the figure of speech that muh-TAHN-uh-mee, which is the figure of speech that identifies a person or thing by referring to something closely associated with it. Older examples include the brass for high military officers and the crown for the only royalty not headed for the divorce courts.

Metonymy is not to be confused with synecdoche, which is pronounced correctly only in Schenectady and uses the part to refer to the whole. ("I'm using the

wheels, Pops, to go get a new tube" means your highdefinition son is borrowing the car to obtain a new television set.) A suit is associated with, but is not part of, a person, and suit as the figure of speech is therefore metonymic.

Its sense as "the sort of person who wears a suit" meaning "formal, stiff, conventional" — is apparently only a decade old. (You've got a "70s citation? Send it in.) However, its sense as "game, racket" was noted in Grose's 1785 Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue, and a suit-and-clock was Cockney cant for a "good store of brandy or any agreeable liquor."

Although a suit can be an executive of either sex, the term is more often applied to men; during the Clarence Thomas hearings, female commentators often referred to the male-only panel of senators as "that pack of suits." Although women wear suits, most often the word in its metonymic sense refers to men.

What follows is speculation, but this new sense may be bottomed on an empty suit, the derogation of a person as hollow. Snide, unfeeling right-wing commentators have been applying that term to Senator Ted Kennedy for years. The earliest usage supplied to me by Sol Steinmetz of Random House was from a "Cagney and Lacey" TV show in 1982, in which a character referred slightingly to "some suit from the mayor's office." He included a 1990 print citation

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described CBS executives as "the suits upstairs." A more specific term, a \$1,500 sun, has been noted here earlier, describing the Mafia don John Gom's attire at his recent trial. Which brings us to:

"I was in jail when I whacked him," John Goti

seemed to say on a secretly recorded tage The defense suggested that the usage means means "I beat him up," and it is true that whack, a webset echoic origin, means "to strike, hit with a sharp beat However, to whack out has a more serious new discusses: in "Wilderness." a 1979 novel by Robert Parker, a character warns. "You come into a town and try to whack the guy out first thing, you're not likely to

Laurie Goodstein, in The Washington Post, defined the verb whack, and its extended variant whack in the mouth, as "to execute; usually — but not limited to a close personal friend, a brother-in-law or a business partner who bolds an inconvenient percent share in your incrative concern."

In this sense, whack is synonymous with pop. The I just wouldn't say nothing about papping people said Gotti, in the context of speaking in a monsuspected of being bugged. Like whack, the stang in has a more innocent sense; when columnists popoliticians, this act is considered less severe than pointcians, in the both pop and zap are less than lethel A yellow dog, in the latest gangland slang, is informer or rat. A yellow dog is considered the defini-

tion of a cur; in labor terminology, it is applied to in agreement signed by employees not to join a union in politics, curiously, the words form a compound after tive meaning "loyal": a yellow-dog Democrat is a will who cannot be swayed from voting the straight sales. even if the candidate is a vellow dog."

I was sitting in the Washington bureau of The N York Times and schmoozing (spelled with a 1 pronounced with an s) with Maureen Down Andrew Rosenthal, two White House corresponds They informed me about the latest parior game in

netion's capital; the Shakespeare Campaign of Pige.
The idea is to match characters in the Bard's place with real people in today's political whirf. For exple, you say, "lago," and the other player select current figure who could fit that role (Richard Disman, our brilliantly devious budget director). The you do it the other way: somebody says, "Hard Clinton" or "Marilyn Quayle," and the response says, "Lady Macbeth" or "Portia," as the case and a control of the case and the case and the control of the case and the case and the control of the control of the control of the control of the case and the cas political judgment may be.

Shakespeare '92 may have started with the feeting comparison of Mario Cuomo with Humler Sam Skinner and Bott 16-16. And now the other way; take George Busine Hall Cliaton or some other political player and Ha in the Shakespearean counterpart. Ross Perot? Brutar Lagr. tes? Jerry Brown.

The game gets political conversation going on a literate level and compares our transient cast to elecnal role models. You can spill over to pundits, too: I can think of three candidates for Polonius.

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